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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## ERRORS OF INDIAN POLICY.

PRESUMING that the great mutiny of Bengal will be effectually suppressed, that its principal agents and ringleaders will be brought to condign punishment, and that such a stupendous example will be made as will be cited with wholesome terror throughout India whenever the power and majesty of Great Britain shall again be questioned, the British public should ask themselves in the meantime what are the real causes of the calamity which, not without due warning, has burst like a storm upon their Eastern empire? Light is beginning to break upon the subject. The coil of events is fast unfolding itself, and the public begin to perceive that not two or three, but a thousand, causes have been at work, and that if we are to retain India a radical reform, not only of our military and administrative systems, must be introduced, but our social and political relations with the Indian tribes, peoples, races, and nations, must undergo a change large and thorough enough to merit the name of a Revolution.

Upon some of these causes, backed by the high authority of such men as Colonel Hodgson and the late Sir Charles Napier, we have already remarked. Although the Bengal mutiny is at yet entirely military, and the sympathy or participation of the people of Bengal but faint or ill-defined, the success or impunity of the mutineers may at any moment transform the movement into a social and political one. It therefore becomes necessary to consider the outbreak in all its aspects, if the people of England desire the mutiny not only to be the greatest but the last they will have to subdue. The military errors committed by the East India Company, shared by the local Government of India, and by the central Government, represented by the Board of Control, Cabinet, and the Queen in Council, resolve themselves into the following somewhat formidable list:—An army of 300,000 native soldiers, well fed and well paid, has been left to the almost exclusive control and management of native subaltern officers. The British officers placed over them have not been regimental officers. They have been too commonly youths ignorant of their profession; learning their drill from native sergeants; knowing neither the language nor the feelings, nor even the faces of their men, and looking to civil, and not to military, employment, as the surest, pleasantest, and most profitable career for an Englishman in India. But even if they had been as thorough soldiers in every respect as Sir Charles Napier himself could have desired; if their hearts had been in their business; if they had known their men—been acquainted with their characters, mixed with them so as to learn their wants and study their idiosyncrasies of religion, race, or habit; if they had been frugal and not extravagant, simple and not luxurious, and loved the excitement of the battle-field and the career of duty better than the indolent ease of camp life, there would still have remained an error for which the East India Company, and, consequently, the Home Government, would have been justly responsible. The armies of the three Presidencies are notoriously under-officered. Either from motives of economy, from laxity of discipline, or from unwise reliance upon the fidelity of men between whom and their few officers there was the fatal gulf of mutual ignorance or estrangement, the native armies especially, the most jealous and most pampered of the three, were left almost entirely to their own ideas as inculcated in the men by their native officers.

The question of the "greased cartridges," which some persons who ought to know better affect to treat with contempt, could never have arisen to shock the religious prejudices of the sepoys if there had been British officers who knew and felt that to ask the men to touch the grease of an unclean and forbidden animal was alike insulting to their faith and distressing to their feelings. If there were a regiment of Jews in England commanded by a Colonel not a Jew, would such Colonel be guilty of the unpardonable folly and cruelty of attempting to feed the regiment upon the flesh of swine, or other animals declared by Jewish law to be unclean? Such a case could not occur in England. That a similar case did occur in India is of itself a condemnation of the carelessness—to use no harsher word—which regulated the slight and insufficient intercourse between the English officers and the sepoys of Bengal. Another fatal mistake, arising not from negligence but from ignorance, was to grant extra allowances to the native regiments—to pay them, in fact, more than they were promised, or had a right to expect, for the mere performance of a stipulated duty, and then to withdraw such allowances arbitrarily, at a moment's notice, and without cause assigned. Another mistake, which has excited the disapproval of calm and humane men such as Colonel Hodgson, was the abolition, from misjudging philanthropy, of flogging in the native army, by which discipline has been relaxed, and the European officer rendered powerless to inflict punishment, unless he either imprisoned or dismissed the soldier, and thereby weakened his regiment, and devolved addi-

tional duty upon men who had not offended. "I," says Colonel Hodgson, "have conversed with numerous native officers and intelligent Sepahees on this subject, and their opinions were decided that corporal punishment could not be abolished without the greatest detriment to the service. Indeed, its abolition is one of those humane crotchets which practised wisdom has shown to be palpably inapplicable to uneducated soldiers. A soldier may have been professionally educated, clothed, and fed at the public expense for years; and yet can thus, by the intentional commission of an

offence, compel his discharge with scathless impunity, at the very time, probably, that his services are most wanted." And while such is the powerlessness of the European officer—supposing that he knows his men—to punish them for bad conduct, he is equally powerless to reward them for bravery or good behaviour. Promotion in the native ranks goes entirely by seniority!

Such are a few of the military errors of the British in India. Let us now consider whether there are social, political, and religious errors to account for the existing mutiny. We know that these



BENGAL SEPOYS.—FROM C. GRANT'S "ORIENTAL HEADS."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



are many men amongst us who would transform the nations of the whole world into models of Great Britain:—with an Upper and a Lower House—with an irresponsible Constitutional Monarch—with a Lord Chancellor and a Speaker—with a Treasury bench and an Opposition bench—with a Hayter and a Jolliffe—and a subdivision of the land into counties and boroughs for Parliamentary franchise. But is the mode by which Englishmen can be governed—or, more properly speaking, is the mode by which they govern themselves—the fitting mode of government for men who are not English? Are Circumlocution Offices, and representative institutions, and all the functionaryism which springs out of them, suited alike for Englishmen, Ionians, Kaffirs, Hindoos, and Mahomedans? And is it not, after all, a great mistake—as the recent example of the Ionian Islanders may prove to the meanest capacity—to attempt to govern a conquered race like the people of India in the same way as we govern Lancashire? The spectacle of Power is that which we should exhibit;—and favour to rebels, and large pensions and titular rank and sovereignty to deposed Sovereigns, who oppressed their subjects, and who intensely hate the Government which deposed them, do not appear like generosity and magnanimity in the estimation of the natives, but like vacillation and weakness. Asiatics differ not simply in religion, but in blood, from Europeans. They worship Power. They understand the strong arm, the inflexible will, the unrelenting determination. They despise weakness; and any attempt to introduce the farce of constitutional forms among them is not only a failure and an error, but the source of discontent and rebellion. They can understand, and even love, a savage tyrant if he have some great qualities that appeal to their imaginations and prejudices; but they cannot understand a crotchety, humanitarian, constitutional Government. India was won by the Sword; by the Sword it must be retained. It may be the Sword of Justice, but it must not be a constable's staff. What is required for India is a despotism—unquestionable, but kindly: a fatherly despotism controlled only by fatherly justice and wisdom; strong to punish as the native Sovereigns have generally been, but prompter than they have ever shown themselves to do justice and mercy.

On the religious aspect of the question the conduct of Colonel Wheler throws a flood of light. By all means let missionaries go to India and preach the Gospel; but let them not wear the State livery. Let them not have any connection, pecuniary or official, with the State; but let them stand on their own merits, and on the truth of the Gospel of which they carry the glad tidings. Englishmen are free to make proselytes to Christianity. Let them do so wherever they can, and the more they make the better; but the English Government, if it attempt to proselytise as a Government, will commit an act of cruelty and folly. If Christianity is to pervade India, as we fervently believe it will in the fulness of the appointed time, it must not be introduced at the bayonet's point. On this point let us quote Colonel Hodgson, writing from Meerut in 1851:—

"It is very clear that the great secret of our success has been a most judicious and careful avoidance of every act that could justly alarm the religious and conventional prejudices of the natives of India, or call in question our national good faith. There have not been more horrors or frightful atrocities committed in the name of Liberty than in that of Religion. The wonderful sagacity of Columbus gained for Spain a new world, but that priest-ridden country was unequal to the task of founding a great empire. What should have been her glory became her just punishment and humiliation. She attempted to force upon a new people a religion unknown to them and their forefathers, and, in that frantic and abortive attempt, perpetrated unheard-of cruelties, nearly extirpated the interesting population of the New World, and, instead of showering the blessings of peace and civilisation around, stained her path with blood and devastation, and gibbeted herself for ever in the estimation of mankind!"

Let England teach the true religion by her example to the world. To attempt to introduce it by the sword would not only lead to the inquiry among Pagans, and among some who call themselves Christians—Greeks and Roman Catholics, for instance—whether Protestantism be the true religion—but would light the flame of the fiercest and most sanguinary war ever waged in the world; and would end, not in the conversion of Hindoos and Mahometans, but in our ignominious expulsion from regions which we should have proved ourselves unfit to govern and unworthy to possess.

#### BENGAL SEPOYS.

A CORRESPONDENT at Calcutta has favoured us with the original of the Engraving upon the preceding page of a Group of Sepoys, which he accompanies with these remarks:—

At a time when existing fearful events will be directing all thoughts and eyes towards India, you may like to present amongst your illustrations one of the outward appearance of our (late) Bengal Sepoys, who, from good and valiant soldiers, have, through the instrumentality of wild fanaticism and their own worse passions, been made the dupes of an infamous and deep plot, and become converted—at least the greater part—into miscreant thieves and murderers.

In justice to the men represented, however, it is fair to add that the old Subadar, the foremost of the group (whose regiment, the 71st, led the mutiny at Lucknow), has long since departed this life; or, if even alive, though not likely, he is serving at the age of eighty; and of the men in the rear, that they were in reality drawn from men of the 8th—a regiment which to the present time has remained faithful.

Soubadar Roshun Khan is a veteran who entered the army in the year of the death of Tipoo Sultan, 1799; served at the Battle of Kamona, in 1807; at the attack of Kalunga, in 1814, when the gallant Gillespie fell, and other engagements during the Nepal war; also with Brigadier Duncan in the Maharratta campaign of 1817, and at Bhurtpore in 1825.

The name Sepoy, or Sipoy, is derived by Bishop Heber from "sip," the bow and arrow, which were originally in almost universal use by the native soldiers of India in offensive warfare. The sepoy is well trained in European discipline—of a size somewhat less, indeed, than the European soldier, but quite as brave, as hardy, and as active, capable of undergoing as much fatigue, and of sustaining even greater privations. "To the attachment and bravery of this army," says a writer in the "Penny Cyclopædia" in 1841, "Great Britain is chiefly indebted for the possession of her Indian empire; and it now secures to her the indisputed sovereignty over a dominion vastly more extensive than her own, and separated from her by the distance of nearly half the globe."

At the déjener recently given by the Knight of Kerry in Valentia, General Stokes, in returning thanks for the army, referred to the former brave conduct of the sepoy:—

He was the last man in any degree to palliate mutiny. It must be punished severely, and even harshly; but he would call on England and Ireland to remember that the army of Bengal, the deeds of which they were now reprobating, was the same army which for 100 years had fought

the battles of England with unequalled fidelity, and with a valour only inferior to that of the army of Queen's soldiers, shoulder to shoulder with whom they had often marched to glory. It was with the army of Bengal that Clive fought the battle of Plassey, and that glorious Lake fought the battles of Dherz, Lasinavar, and Dilhu. It was with them that our veteran and beloved Gough fought Maharajpore, Goojerat, and Chillianwallah. It was with the Bengal cavalry that that glorious charge was made which would never be forgotten in India, and made, too, under the command of an Irishman, and that Irishman a Fitzgerald.

In the Bengal Hurkaru the pay of the sepoy, in comparison with that of some five years since, is stated as one of the causes of the mutiny.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The Louvre—the most magnificent, and perhaps the most beneficial, of all Louis Napoleon's embellishments of his capital—was inaugurated on Friday (last week) by the Emperor, as recorded at page 206 in our present Number.

The fête Napoleon, held on Saturday last, was, for the first time since its revival by the events of December, 1851, marred by wet weather. A soaking rain fell nearly the whole day. The colonnades of the new Louvre, thrown open for the first time to the public, were a novelty of the day's attractions, and they were the more frequented because they afforded shelter. Salvoes of artillery announced the commencement of the fête at six o'clock in the morning. After the procession of the old soldiers of the Empire along the boulevards of the Place de Vendôme, to place their *immortelles* at the foot of the column, the receptions given by the Emperor and Empress at the Tuileries took place. The Ministers of State, the households of the Emperor and Empress, the diplomatic body, the representatives of the Legislature, the law courts, and of the army, were received in full uniform, with the usual formalities. Provisions were distributed in the early part of the day to poor families belonging to the arrondissements. High mass was celebrated at Notre Dame by the Archbishop of Paris at twelve o'clock, at which deputations from the chief military and civil departments assisted. The military displays in the Champs de Mars and the Barrière du Trône went off well. The regatta on the Seine also attracted crowds of spectators. In the afternoon the theatres were crowded, for they were thrown open gratuitously. There was, moreover, an instrumental open-air concert in the gardens of the Tuileries. The fireworks which took place on the Champ de Mars and the Barrière du Trône were very beautiful. Their Majesties were during the whole day at the Tuileries. In the evening they gave a grand dinner, after which they left for St. Cloud. Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, also gave a dinner in honour of the fête to the Ministers and Ambassadors. The Emperor, on the occasion of his fête, granted pardons, commutations, or reduction of punishments, to 1142 persons confined at the Bagnes and other penitentiary establishments.

At one o'clock on Sunday the Emperor distributed at the Tuileries the commemorative medal, awarded to such persons as had served in the French armies from 1792 to 1815, to Prince Jerome, Marshals Count Vaillant, the Duke de Malakoff, Magnan, and Count Baraguay d'Hilliers, Admirals Hamelin and de Parseval Deschenes, the Duke de Plaisance, Count d'Ornano, and several Generals and Vice and Rear Admirals. His Excellency Feroukh Khan, Ambassador from the Shah of Persia, had the honour of being received on Sunday by the Emperor in a private interview, and of presenting him with an autograph letter written to his Imperial Majesty by the Shah of Persia, as well as a sabre which had belonged to the Shah Abbas II., offered by his Sovereign to the Emperor. In the afternoon M. Fould, the Minister of State, distributed the prizes which had been awarded to the artist exhibitors of the Palais de l'Industrie. M. Yvon obtained the grand medal of honour. M. Winterhalter was nominated an officer of the Legion of Honour.

The Emperor and Empress left St. Cloud at four o'clock on Monday afternoon, for Biarritz. They took the Chemin de fer de Ceinture, which passes close by the Palace of St. Cloud, and proceeded by that as far as the Ivory station of the Orleans Railway, where they found a special train awaiting them. The Imperial party arrived at Bayonne on Tuesday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, and were received with the most enthusiastic acclamations. Although the Imperial party had expressed a desire to travel *incognito*, several triumphal arches had been erected in the town, and an immense crowd was assembled in the streets to welcome their Majesties, who, after a short pause, proceeded to Biarritz, where they arrived a little before eleven o'clock, in excellent health. A special train had arrived some hours before at Bayonne, with six carriages and twenty horses for the service of their Majesties.

The *Assemblée Nationale*, which was suspended some time back for condemning the interference of Government in election matters, will reappear, though under a different name, on the 9th of September. The name will alone be changed; the anti-English, fusionist policy will remain unaltered.

The annual meeting of the five Academies took place on Monday, in the hall of the Institute. It being known that M. de Montalembert would take the chair, the attendance was unusually large.

##### UNITED STATES.

Advices from Washington to the 5th state a probability of a final and satisfactory settlement of the Central American question.

Accounts from the south report heavy rains and destructive hailstorms, and that the crops had suffered severely.

The *Leavenworth Times* of the 25th ult. states that the present population of Kansas, as described by the Census just taken by authority of the Free-State Legislature, exceeds 70,000. No territory ever before had so rapid a growth. Kansas will present her Free-State Constitution to the next Congress, backed by a population little short of 100,000. The *Times* also contains Governor Robinson's proclamation reappointing the Legislature on the basis of this new Census. There are to be sixteen Senate districts, electing twenty Senators in all; with nineteen Representative districts, choosing sixty members of the Lower House. Lawrence and Leecompton are in different districts—Tecumseh and Topeka in the same district. The polls are to open at nine a.m. on Monday (Aug. 3), and close at six p.m. The electors will meet at their several polls at eight p.m., and choose three inspectors of election and two clerks for said poll. The places for holding the polls—one hundred and nineteen in number—are designated in this proclamation.

##### AUSTRALIA.

The leading topic of interest at the Antipodes seems just at present to be the practicability of forthwith opening up the Panama route to England. The proposition is being actively ventilated by Mr. Wetton, the agent of the West India Mail Steam Company, and favourably entertained by all the colonies, save the most important one of Victoria, which is strongly opposed to the scheme, as probably militating against the Suez route by which it is at present especially benefited. This opposition will most likely prove fatal to the plan, though an endeavour is being made to compromise the affair by having alternate fortnightly mails on each line. As may be supposed, New South Wales and New Zealand are very desirous of carrying out the project, by which the former province will, in point of direct communication with England, be placed in advance of the other Australian colonies, whilst New Zealand will be brought nearer to us than Australia by as much as it is now more distant.

The re-elections of the members of the new Cabinet in Victoria are likely to terminate in every case in favour of the Ministry. These terminated, the business of Parliament will proceed, and two measures will be brought forward, the one having for its object to do away with all State aid to religion, and the other to impose a duty of 10s. per pound on opium.

##### NEW ZEALAND.

The news of New Zealand is not of an interesting character; the chief item being the conclusion of a bargain with the natives for the sale of the remainder of their interest in Banks Peninsula, in the province of Canterbury, with the exception of reserves for their own use to the extent of 1200 acres. Besides a deferred value as a site for future mercantile towns, the peninsula has the great immediate attraction of containing nearly all the timber at present available for the use of the settlers.

The King of Sardinia has issued a decree establishing a new telegraph-office at Porto Maurizio.

At Corfu, on the evening of the 8th inst., at about five minutes to nine, two slight shocks of earthquake, one immediately following the other, were felt. The motion was undulatory. The weather had been extremely hot, the thermometer varying from 85 to 90 degrees in the shade during a few previous days.

**LORD ELGIN AND THE TROOPS FOR INDIA.**—The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., embarked at Singapore on the 23rd June on board her Majesty's ship *Shannon*, accompanied by his suite. The military, Government officials, many ladies, and most of the European community, as also a large concourse of natives, were present at the embarkation. Lord Elgin had ordered the *Simoon*, screw, with her troops from England, to Calcutta; and a steamer had been dispatched to Anjer to intercept the other screw ships with troops for China, and with orders for them to proceed to Calcutta.

**THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT** (says a St. Petersburg letter in the *Augsburg Gazette*) has just given orders in France and England for screws for nine line-of-battle ships, four frigates, two corvettes, two galliots, and four transports.

**THE DIET OF THE DUCHY OF HOLSTEIN** was opened on the 15th inst. M. de Levetzau, the Royal Commissary, made a conciliatory speech. Baron de Scheel-Plessen, leader of the Opposition, was unanimously elected President; M. Reinecke, of the same party, Vice-President.

**THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT** have resolved on reducing the Imperial Guard by 30,000 men. Each regiment will lose a Colonel, and be reduced to 800 men, and a reduction throughout the whole army is considered probable.

**PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS AT TUNIS.**—Intelligence of the 13th inst. from Tunis states that there had been in that city a ferocious attack on the Jews. Several persons were killed. The British Consulate was insulted. The Christians themselves had been threatened. Military measures for repressing the outrage were taken very tardily.

**THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS ALEXANDROWITCH** of Russia, eldest son of the Emperor Alexander, has been named by the King of Prussia Major of the 3rd Uhlan Regiment, commanded by the Emperor.

**AN ARMY OF MONTENEGRINS.**—A picked corps of 1800 men is now being formed by Prince Danilo in Montenegro. Each of the men composing it is to take an oath of fidelity on the tomb of Peter I., who is venerated as a saint in the country. These men will receive a fixed pay, which will be doubled during active service. The corps will be commanded by the brother of the Prince or by some officer of his selection.

**WEEKLY ATLANTIC STEAM LINE.**—We are glad to learn (says the *Canadian News*) that active steps are being taken to establish a weekly line of steam-vessels between Liverpool and Quebec, for which a grant of £50,000 was voted by the Canadian Legislature during the late Session. The proprietors of the Montreal Ocean Line have contracted with Messrs. Denny, of Dumbarton, for four new steamers of first-class power and accommodation.

**FRENCH NOTION OF THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.**—Our Paris contemporary, the *Presse*, in a memoir of the late General Anson, states, with all gravity, that in August, 1853, he became the representative of the division of Chiltern (the fact being that he then left Parliament by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds), and was at the same time appointed to a high command in the East Indies.

**THE PERSIAN WAR.**—Tuesday night's *Gazette* contains another despatch from the Indian Government, relating to the termination of the Persian war, in which the Governor-General eulogises certain officers attached to the expeditionary force whose names were not before the Government when the last notification was issued.

**THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.**—The *Official Gazette* of the *Two Sicilies* states that the two streams of lava which had been for some time slowly rolling down from Mount Vesuvius have stopped their course for want of aliment from their craters, but that a third crater has opened higher up, which emits stones and ashes.

At Brussels, on Thursday week, the remains of General Petithan were interred with great military pomp, amid a vast concourse of spectators.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

##### REPORT ON THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ARMY COMMISSIONS.

A Blue-book of nearly 500 pages, published on Monday, contains the report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the purchase and sale of commissions in the army. The commissioners commence with a history of the system of purchase; they then describe the present mode of entering the army, and next review the objections made to the purchase system. The prevalent opinion among military men is said to be favourable to the system, or at least to its maintenance until some scheme shall have been devised which may produce the beneficial results which are commonly ascribed to the system of purchase. The chief advantages are said to be that it facilitates the retirement of officers, and so accelerates promotion in the army, which would otherwise stagnate in time of continued peace; and that it also affords to officers a security against the influence of favour, enabling each officer to obtain his advancement by his own means, without being dependent on the good will of the Government or the patronage of the higher authorities. The commissioners examine the question at length, and they afterwards refer to the system pursued in India and France. A plan of Sir C. Trevelyan for the abolition of the system of purchase, the general principle of which is borrowed from the French military system, is next set forth. The report informs the public that any general scheme of promotion by selection would not be favourably received by the officers of our own army, and would be equally offensive to the purchasing and non-purchasing corps. Neither would the principle of promotion by seniority be available, regard being had to the efficiency of the army.

The commissioners recommend that the principle of selection be applied to the highest ranks in the service; that hereafter the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of a regiment should cease to be purchasable, and that the Commander-in-Chief should make the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel from all the Majors in that branch of the service; and that the period of holding the command of Lieutenant-Colonel should be limited to eight or ten years at the most. "By retaining the system of purchase up to the rank of field officer," the report observes, "the outlet for the retirement of Majors, Captains, and Lieutenants will continue as at present. The current of regimental promotion will not be retarded, while, on the other hand, a limitation of the period during which the same officer shall hold the command of a regiment will tend to accelerate promotion." Thus the whole system of purchase and sale of commissions is (for the present) to remain intact up to the rank of Major inclusive.

Sir De Lacy Evans concurs in the report of his fellow-commissioners as far as it goes, but he intends to hand in some suggestions for a speedier termination of the purchase-system than is at present contemplated.

**COLONEL THE HON. PERCY HERBERT, M.P.** for Ludlow, will, it is stated, command a brigade in the army which has just been dispatched to India. The gallant Colonel was Deputy Quartermaster-General of the division under Sir De Lacy Evans in the Crimea, and was afterwards Quartermaster-General of the army in the Crimea.

A CIRCULAR recently issued from the Recruiting Department, Horse Guards, fixes the standard for cavalry (heavy and light) as follows, until further orders:—Men from five feet six inches to five feet eight inches, and not under eighteen or exceeding twenty-five years of age.

The 44th Regiment, being on the eve of embarkation for India, was on Tuesday, on Southsea Common, presented with new colours by the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General the Hon. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett.

**LOSS OF THE "ZOUAVE."**—A collision took place in the North Sea, on the night of Thursday week, between two screw steamers, the *Elf* and the *Zouave*, resulting in the foundering of the latter. The ill-fated vessel was from Stettin, with a cargo of grain, bound to Leith. The crew had just time to take to the boats, and were eventually picked up by the *Elf*, which put back to Leith, and landed them on Friday.

**THE BARQUE "MONASCO,"** of Warren, Me., from Guttenburg for New York, was totally lost near Burin, Newfoundland, on the 21st July, together with fifty Swedish steerage passengers. The captain and his wife, and the crew and six passengers, were saved. The crew and the six passengers were landed at St. Pierre, and were sent on to New York in the brig *Lewis Gilles*, by the American Consul.

The widow of the late General Guyon (Koorshid Pacha) has received from the Sultan a pension of 1000 fr. a month.

**MAJOR-GENERAL WINDHAM.**—On Thursday week a banquet was given at North Walsham to celebrate the approaching departure of Major-General Windham, M.P. for East Norfolk, to assume the command of a division of the Bengal army. The chair was occupied by the Hon. W. R. Rous, brother of the Earl of Stradbroke; and there were present—Sir E. N. Buxton, M.P.; Sir H. Robinson, Sir H. Durrant, Captain Windham, R.N., Captain Ives, and the principal landed proprietors and farmers of the neighbourhood. After the accustomed loyal toasts, the chairman proposed "The Army and Navy," to which Captain Windham (brother to General Windham) responded. "The health of General Windham" having next been proposed, and received very cordially, the gallant General, in returning thanks, proceeded to explain his conduct in Parliament. He then said he had thought it his duty to apply to the Duke of Cambridge for active employment. The result was that he was about to take the command of General Reed's division before Delhi. General Windham referred to various matters connected with the army, and was much cheered on resuming his seat. Sir H. Robinson gave "The House of Commons." Sir E. N. Buxton, M.P., responded; and the health of the hon. chairman, Lord Wodehouse, and other gentlemen, having been given, and received with great cordiality, the company separated.



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

MR. CROKER was buried on Monday last at Moulsey—and not inappropriately in the land of “the fancy” and “the ring,” for he was a kind of intellectual gladiator. His library (his Pope collections excepted) will be sold by auction. The Pope volumes—materials for his long-advertised edition of Pope—were sold by him, a few weeks before his death, to Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street. As yet, of course, nothing has been done further about the edition of Pope, which (we can tell thus much) will continue to bear Mr. Croker's name as editor and Mr. Cunningham's name as assistant.

The Duke of Manchester has just made the important discovery of the whole of the letters addressed by Horace Walpole to his Eton acquaintance and favourite friend, George Montagu. They are not “up,” as may be readily supposed, to the Walpole mark of excellence; but they are good in their way, and valuable, not only from throwing light on many of the obscure portions of the printed correspondence, but as exponents of Walpole's character, and the interest which his friends took in everything he did. We can judge better, it is said, of a man's heart by the letters of his constant correspondents than by his own letters.

These Montagu letters make good the remark. Mr. Macaulay will, when he sees them, blush that he has written so harshly of Horace's heart. Montagu entered thoroughly into the spirit and charm of Walpole's letters. In one now, by his Grace's permission, before us he thus writes:—“Your last letter is always the best and most charming. If you would promise to write every week I would never come to town as long as I lived. Think! that I have a box full of them, of above twenty years old. Think! what a treasure they will be an hundred years hence to a Madame Sevigné of the house of Montagu! Look you, Sir, they are my property. You may burn your own books, but you shall as soon burn me as make me burn them. No; they are in a box, which I will cover with yellow velvet turned up grey, and inclose in a tin case for fear of fire, and bequeath with the most solemn trusts and precautions to the last Cu of Cudoms. None of them will relish them more than me.” And so they have descended to the head of the Cudoms, or Montague-doms—to his Grace the Duke of Manchester; Walpole not only consenting to their preservation, but returning at the same time Montagu's letters to himself. We add with pleasure that his Grace has most liberally placed the whole correspondence at the service of the editor of the first complete and uniform edition of Walpole's Letters, now in course of publication.

The active sagacity of Mrs. Everett Greene has just detected, and in the State Paper Office, a letter in the handwriting of Ben Jonson addressed to Sir Robert Cecil, and in which Ben appears in the light of a spy. This, after his contemptuous epigram on spies, sounds oddly enough. Ben had a hand in detecting some of the lesser assistants in the Gunpowder Plot. In the same national repository Mrs. Greene has dragged to light a most interesting and hitherto unknown letter in the handwriting of the poet Daniel. How strange that such treasures should not have been seen before! What a field of discovery seems still before us! Only this week we have been permitted to see an entirely unknown letter written by another of Shakspeare's fellow-dramatists—John Marston; yes, and written from prison—from the Gatehouse. Surely, before very long, we must stumble on a letter in the handwriting of no less a person than William Shakspeare.

The present Bishop of London will not live, it is said, at Fulham. The small though fixed income of the see will not allow of a house in St. James's-square and a palace at Fulham. The palace of the Bishops passes into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the fine trees, among the very finest in the neighbourhood of London, will fall at the order of some speculative builder, or some far-seeing Conservative Land Society. Fulham will miss her trees; the Thames, too, will greatly miss them.

Artists seem generally satisfied with the decision the Commission came to respecting the Wellington monument for St. Paul's. Mr. Marshall most certainly deserved the first award, and Mr. Woodington the second. Will Mr. Marshall be employed on the monument that is to be erected? Government is playing so loosely at present both with sculptors and architects that men begin to regret that they have wasted both time and money in needless competitions, and as for replying to further advertisements from Sir Benjamin Hall we doubt very much that they will.

The new member for Brighton is not, it now appears, so much opposed to the formation of a National Portrait Gallery as he is to the expensive machinery required at one time to work it. We are glad to hear this, and shall in future look for Mr. Coningham's support in any art-vote—of course unconnected with Sir Charles Eastlake.

Places of entertainment (the Surrey and Astley's excepted) do not appear to thrive on the Surrey side of London. The Royal Surrey Gardens are in a state of hopeless bankruptcy, and the Crystal Palace is anything but a pecuniary success. Whatever London entertainment is to succeed in Surrey must be near the Thames. Our old theatres, by which Shakspeare grew rich, were in Surrey, on the Bank-side, and consequently accessible by water.

The new Covent-garden Opera House is to be built in a year, and by a Barry! Hot bricks will be used throughout, and boiling water employed in mixing the mortar for setting them.

The statue of Dr. Jenner, by Marshall, will be erected, it is said, in Trafalgar-square. It is finished, and will leave Mr. Marshall's studio in a few days.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT DUBLIN.—Next week the British Association will open, in the city of Dublin, its twenty-seventh annual meeting. The local committee charged with the arrangements for the reception of the distinguished visitors on the occasion have been indefatigable in adopting such measures as will render that reception a suitable one. The first general meeting will be held in the Rotundo on the evening of Wednesday next, when Professor Daubeny will resign the chair, and the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, D.D., will deliver an address as President elect. The different sections will assemble in the rooms appointed for them in Trinity College, for the reading and discussion of reports and other communications on the five following days (excepting Sunday), and the concluding general meeting will take place in the new building, Trinity College, on Wednesday, September 2, when the proceedings of the general committee and the grants of money will be stated. On the evenings of Thursday and Saturday next week there will be conversations at the Dublin Society House and at the Royal Irish Academy; and on Friday evening Professor William Thompson will deliver a discourse in the new Museum of the Dublin Society on the Atlantic Telegraph.—Arrangements have been made by the Earl of Rosse for the accommodation of the members of the British Association on the occasion of their visit to Parsonstown. A large number of distinguished persons have been invited to the castle to a splendid banquet, which the noble Earl, with his usual hospitality, will provide for the entertainment of the *savans*. A meeting of the local gentry has been held for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the men of science; and everything will be done to make their stay at Parsonstown among the pleasantest of their Irish excursions.

A SUBMARINE LAMP.—The *Toulonnais* gives an account of some experiments made on board the *Eglaulne* of battle-ship, in that port, of a newly-invented submarine lamp. It was at first lowered into the water to the depth of a dozen feet, and the light it gave allowed the copper rivets, and seams of the vessel to be clearly seen. The lamp was afterwards lowered to the depth of twenty-four feet, and continued burning the whole time of the experiments, which lasted for two hours and a half.

## THE WEATHER.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 19, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 88 feet above level of sea corrected and reduced to mean temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adapted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amt. of Cloud. (0-10).	Rain in inches.
Aug. 13	29.994	78.0	56.4	68.5	70.8	65.7	77.8	66.3	SE.	10	0.934
„ 14	29.701	68.2	58.4	60.7	64.4	63.2	65.6	63.4	SE.	7	0.402
„ 15	29.807	74.1	48.1	61.2	62.7	60.3	70.2	63.4	SW. S.	10	0.014
„ 16	29.846	78.2	58.6	69.4	73.4	68.5	76.6	67.4	NE.	0	0.000
„ 17	29.949	67.1	53.9	58.2	60.8	57.7	63.6	60.2	N.	8	0.000
„ 18	30.084	70.2	46.1	58.9	60.3	58.6	63.5	64.2	N.	10	0.000
„ 19	30.153	73.1	50.3	61.8	62.6	59.2	71.5	65.3	N.	8	0.000
Means	29.939	72.4	53.1	62.7	65.0	61.6	70.5	64.3			1.350

The range of temperature during the week was 32.1 deg. A very violent thunderstorm occurred at 9h. p.m. of the 13th; and the lightning was flashing almost incessantly until past midnight, accompanied by loud thunder. The wind was blowing in heavy gusts and the rain falling in torrents during this interval. On the afternoon and night of the 14th another thunderstorm occurred, and the flashes of lightning were very vivid and continuous at 9h. p.m., but it afterwards cleared up. A halo was seen round the moon at midnight of the 12th. A great number of meteors were noticed on the nights of the 16th and 17th, when the sky was very clear. It was raining very hard on the afternoon and night of the 14th, and a slight shower occurred on the night of the 15th.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION. Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
Aug. 12	Inches. 30.094	67.0	60.0	79	0-10	57.8	77.0	S. SW. NNW.	Miles. 73	Inches 285
" 13	29.906	69.3	60.0	74	9	57.2	79.3	E. SSE. SE.	188	054
" 14	29.700	59.2	57.1	93	8	61.2	69.4	WSW WNW SW	72	512
" 15	29.836	58.9	53.6	83	10	47.8	67.5	SE SSW WSW	98	322
" 16	29.846	70.0	56.4	64	2	54.7	79.5	N. NNE.	379	565
" 17	30.003	61.3	53.4	77	1	58.1	69.6	N. NW.	286	000
" 18	30.088	59.3	54.4	85	6	50.8	70.5	NNW.	156	002

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The “Dew-point” and “Relative Humidity” are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

## THE LATE STORMS.

Nearly all parts of the country were visited with storms at the close of last week.

In London we had, both on Thursday and Friday nights, lightning, peals of thunder, and violent rain; on Friday evening, in particular, the rain and hail poured down so fast that for two hours the drains were not equal to the task of carrying it off, and several low-level streets were flooded. Only one serious accident is reported from lightning: this was the firing of a large gasholder at the Brick-lane station of the Chartered Gas Company, the gas blazing away with terrific effect till all was gone; but no further mischief was done. At Kentish-town the electric fluid descended a chimney and shattered a marble mantelpiece. On Friday morning the roof of the goods shed at the Bricklayers' Arms station of the South-Eastern Railway was struck by lightning. Two hours afterwards a part of the roof, more than 300 feet in length, together with the iron girders, fell with a tremendous crash.

In the neighbourhood of Manchester three rivers—the Irwell, the Irk, and the Medlock—overflowed, and a reservoir burst. It is said these streams have not been so high for thirty years past. The property destroyed in Manchester itself is estimated at from £40,000 to £50,000. An immense quantity of ale and wine was destroyed in the cellars of the town.

Stacks of corn, and, in one instance, it is said, a field of standing corn, were fired by the lightning, near Stowe, in Lincolnshire. One of the pinnacles of St. Michael's Church, Stamford, was destroyed by a discharge of electric fluid.

At Southampton in many places the streets were flooded to eighteen inches in depth, and from seven to nine o'clock communication by telegraph between that town and London was suspended.

At Freemantle an elderly female who had taken shelter under a tree was struck dead, whilst a little child she had in her arms escaped unhurt. At Lewes five loads of wheat-sheaves and fifteen waggon-loads of trefoil were destroyed, the barn and its contents having been set on fire by a flash of lightning.

Both storms visited Leicester, and two Irish labourers were killed by the lightning on Thursday night at Woodhouse Eaves.

In the West Riding there was great destruction of property, and the loss of one life. At Diggle the Stand Edge tunnel of the London and North-Western Railway—a tunnel three miles long—was three feet deep in water, and continued so for some time on Friday night, during which the mail was detained. At Marsden the flood carried away two bridges, one of iron, destroyed a number of cattle, and caused great loss to many of the mills by filling the lower part with water. At Milsbridge, near Huddersfield, several houses and mills were flooded, and Thornton-bridge washed down. At Holmfirth a great number of the inhabitants passed the night in the streets, anxiously watching the rise of the water.

In the county of Essex the market-gardeners and farmers have been great sufferers, and the crops have been damaged to an alarming extent.

Farmers attending the Lincoln market on Saturday brought woful reports of the damage done to the crops. In the marshy districts between Lincoln and Boston the corn-sheaves might be seen floating on the water. On the Midland Railway (Nottingham and Lincoln Branch), at Fisherton, near Southwell, a portion of the line, nearly a quarter of a mile in length, was entirely swept away by the torrent of water which rushed down from the contiguous hills, and the mail-bags due at Lincoln at 5 a.m. did not arrive until 11.

An accident of a very serious character occurred on the main line of the Great Northern, about a mile south of Carlton station. A large body of water escaped over the banks of the Trent, and formed for itself a passage across the railway; and a fish train from the north arriving at the spot at about half-past twelve o'clock (midnight), the driver suddenly found his engine sinking under him and diverging from the rails. Both the engine and stoker escaped by jumping into the water; but at this moment a train was heard approaching in the opposite direction, and before anything could be done to avert the catastrophe, the second train dashed into the flood, the rails rose and fell once or twice, and then the engine capsized, taking several of the passenger carriages with it and plunging them into the water. The driver and fireman were pitched over with the engine, and were immersed in the flood, but were not in any way wounded. The inmates of the carriages were, however, thrown into the utmost confusion, and the scene at this moment was truly appalling. Two passengers were badly injured, some of the rest were severely bruised.

The Royal Castle at Windsor did not escape. Four tons of the parapet of the flag-tower were struck off by lightning. At Reading the lightning struck the engine-house at Messrs. Barrett, Exall, and Andrews' foundry, and the flames extended with astonishing rapidity from the engine-house to a timber-shed, ironmongery warehouse, saw-mill, deal-shed, &c. The property destroyed is estimated at between £1500 and £2000.

The thunderstorm of Thursday was severely felt in Monmouthshire. At Newport a man named French, who was knocking at the door of a house at which his wife was staying, on the door being opened, fell into the passage a corpse. At Penrith the roof of a stable was destroyed; and the electric fluid, passing between two horses, tore up the flooring beneath their feet, but did not hurt either of them.

Four sheep and several lambs were killed in a field near Coventry. One house at Winchester, situated on high ground, suffered greatly: the chimney was struck and scattered; the electric fluid entered one of the rooms, and set fire to the window-curtains; the greater portion of the slates on one side of the roof were dislodged, and the water-spouting cut to ribbons.

Including the two storms of Thursday and Friday, more rain has fallen in the first half of the present month than in any whole month since November, 1852; and more fell on Thursday than has fallen on any single day for the last fourteen years.

AN INTERESTING SALE OF LAND.—At the Auction Mart, London, on the 23rd ult., the Freiston and Fishtoft estate, consisting of about 100 acres of fine old grass and arable land, with several hundreds of acres of high grass marsh, 100 acres of the same never overflowed by the tides, with capital farmhouse and new buildings, was knocked down to Mr. John Sharp, of Bargate, Boston, for 6620 guineas. There is little doubt that the erection of a bank will rescue many acres of excellent land from the sea, and make the purchase a very profitable one.

## OPENING OF THE PEOPLE'S PARK, HALIFAX.

ONE of the most popular social changes of the present day is the extension of the recreation of the people by means of parks, hitherto mostly portions of private domains, and appropriated to individual possession, and the enjoyment of the royal, the noble, and the wealthy. The “good old town” of Halifax has just acquired a park of the former description, for the health and fruition of its industrious population; and this by an act of individual munificence which it is highly gratifying to record.

The domain, which has very properly been named “The People's Park,” was formally opened on Friday week, in the presence of an immense assemblage of people. The day was observed as a general holiday, shops in the town being closed, and business mostly at a stand.

The park is a gift to the town from Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P., one of the borough members. The designs and estimates have been prepared by Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., and carried into execution by Mr. E. Milner, of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, assisted by Mr. Dawson, formerly of that place. The total cost of the whole is said to be £30,000.

Mr. Frank Crossley is one of the firm of Messrs. Crossley, carpet-manufacturers, Halifax. In 1852, with Sir Charles Wood for his colleague, he was chosen to represent his native town in Parliament. At the general election of March last the trust reposed in him was renewed, Mr. Crossley being placed at the head of the poll by an overwhelming majority.

The park is situated at the upper or east end of the town. Its area is twelve acres and a half. It is bounded on all sides by high mounds or embankments, protected in turn by massive lines of palisades. It has four gateways, one at each corner. Assuming the visitor enters by one of the upper gates, he will find himself after a minute's walk on an elevated piece of table-land, known as the great terrace or promenade, running directly north and south, and is attained by three flights of steps on the south and one on the north side. To the rear of the promenade stands a handsome retiring saloon, built of polished stone, and roofed with glass and iron. Placed on pedestals, ranged along the edge of the promenade, are six pieces of statuary—Diana, Apollo Belvidere, Hercules, Aristides, Venus arising from bath, and Canova's Dancing Girl. These are from the hand of Mr. George Biennaine, Carrara, Italy. Leading from the promenade to the grounds beneath is a flight of nine steps, each 27 feet in length. From this point the eye takes in at one sweep acres of rich land “dressed in living green,” winding walks, seats, bubbling waterfalls, creeping shrubs, beds of flowers, tossing fountains, a curving lake—all shut in by huge mounds, rich in vegetation, and crested with noble trees. Traversing a walk leading from the great promenade, the stroller comes upon a large stone basin, having an inside 72 feet in diameter, and holding three feet of water. In the centre a nest of fountains throw up with a prodigal hand dense volumes of water. A twelve-foot walk encircles this basin, and, converging at the lower side, threads off to the bottom of the grounds. After the chief terrace and the fountains, the attention is claimed by a beautiful serpentine lake on the east side of the park. The water is supplied by pipes laid underground from the fountains. The surface of the lake covers about half an acre of land; the average depth is three feet. It is crossed by two broad bridges, besides one constructed of rocks. Its lower margin is skirted by the eastern embankment, and fringed with ling and heather. Quitting the lake and continuing progress by the south side of the park, through dainty walks hedged in by flower-beds, grass plots, and mounds, we pass a charming summer-house, with a roof of coloured slate; and eventually reach the point whence we started—the promenade.

The park, as we have already said, has been designed by Sir Joseph Paxton. It is now about a twelvemonth since the works were begun, and far from completion. Mr. Crossley retains the charge and the cost of it for a year longer, in order to carry out his proposed plan. As an illustration of the magnitude of operations, we may state that 50,000 loads of debris have been carted on to the grounds. The stone used is ashlar, best for the purpose, delved in the neighbourhood. The park is wholly permeated with water-pipes; and the fresh appearance of the vegetation abundantly shows how liberal has been the use made of the water.

With a view to comprehending what follows, we may premise that at a meeting of the Halifax Town Council, held on the 22nd ult., the park was offered by Mr. Crossley to the town for ever, free of all charge, on certain conditions, the most important of which were—that the park be open every day in the week; that no charge be made for admission; and that the Council expend every year not less than £315 in preservation and repairs; which munificent offer was at once accepted.

The opening proceedings took the shape of a collation in the Mechanics' Hall, a public procession, and the ceremony in the park.

Mr. Crossley received his guests in the Mechanics' Hall shortly before two o'clock. The hall was beautifully decorated. The company numbered 200, and among them were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Goderich, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Watts, Mr. Harris, M.P., Mr. Smyth, M.P., Mr. Cheetham, M.P., and others. Sir Joseph Paxton was unavoidably prevented being present by pressing business at Chatsworth.

While the company were at table in the Mechanics' Hall, the public procession was forming on Skircoat Moor, a common about a mile from the town. Soon after two o'clock it began to move in the direction of the town. It consisted of gentlemen of the town on foot and mounted, the various trades bearing emblematical designs, members of the different orders, two Russian guns granted the town from the Crimean trophies, Messrs. Crossley's workpeople, 3000 in number, the Mayor and Corporation, with Mr. Crossley and his guests joining it on the route.

After making the round of the town, the procession entered the park, where a large concourse of people were already assembled. Two thousand ladies were accommodated with seats on the grand terrace.

The proceedings opened with singing the National Anthem by an efficient choir.

The park having been duly presented to the Corporation, accepted, and the town seal attached to the deed, an address from the Town Council to Mr. Crossley was presented.

The Mayor having briefly addressed the people, Mr. F. Crossley replied, and, thanking them for the address, added:—

As the place of my fathers' sepulchres, the place of my birth, the scene of my commercial enterprise, and the home of my friends, my right hand must forget her cunning before I can forget Halifax (Cheers). I shall feel it an honour—God helping me—to do my utmost for the health, happiness, and well-being of the people. I thank you for all your congratulations and good wishes, and assure you that I am proud of the good-will of my neighbours as of priceless value. I had intended opening the park to the town without any very public demonstration, so that for the proceedings of this day others are responsible, and I regard them rather as an acknowledgment of the principles upon which I have endeavoured to act than as personal to myself. I account myself as responsible to God for the right use of whatever he may entrust me with, and, in giving the park to the town, I have only endeavoured to obey the precept—“Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth.” (Cheers)

The “People's Address” was next presented and read. The address was bound in a gorgeous volume, and had received 8273 signatures, chiefly those of working men.

Mr. Crossley replied. He entirely agreed with the first sentiment in the address—that a man's riches were the hearts by whom he was beloved. They had said truly that the presentation would be more precious to him than the most costly testimonial; it was more precious to him than gold, yea, than fine gold (Cheers). With respect to the park itself, if it answered the purpose for which it was designed he should be more than rewarded. An address was then presented by the Halifax Temperance Society, for which Mr. Crossley returned thanks.

The Earl of Shaftesbury and Viscount Gooderich then addressed the people, congratulating them upon the munificent donation of the park, and conveying excellent advice to the working classes on their present position in society, and the means by which they might rise in the scale of intellectual and moral being.

Three verses of the 100th Psalm were then sung (the second without any accompaniment) by the audience, after which the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. E. Mellor, M.A., and the proceedings closed.

In the evening the event of the day was celebrated by public dinners, concerts, and balls; and the people were evidently greatly delighted with the gift which they had received, and which they view as accessory to their sanitary, intellectual, and moral improvement. The accompanying illustration presents a general view of the Park; with the lake, the giant fountain, part of the terrace and its sculptures, and other principal features.





THE PEOPLE'S PARK HALIFAX.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





FIRST PRIZE COCHIN, MR. THOMAS STRETCH.

FIRST PRIZE DORKINGS, REV. S. DONNE.

FIRST PRIZE SINGLE COCK (SPANISH), MR. THOS. SHEEN.

FIRST PRIZE SPANISH, MR. J. ROBBARD ROBBARD.

PRIZE FOWLS FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE POULTRY SHOW.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM.

THE removal of the Architectural Museum from Cannon-row, Westminster, to the museum building erected on the estate at South Kensington, purchased by the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, for the purpose of providing accommodation for science and the fine arts in the metropolis, is a subject for congratulation among architectural students, and the frequenters of the museum generally. The change of location was at first greatly objected to; but the collection had increased so rapidly as completely to have outgrown the premises in Cannon-row. Hence it became absolutely necessary to obtain larger premises, and such as are capable of future extension proportioned to the increasing wants of the museum.

Though the quaintness of the premises in Cannon-row seemed suitable to a fragmentary collection, and though an affection was really

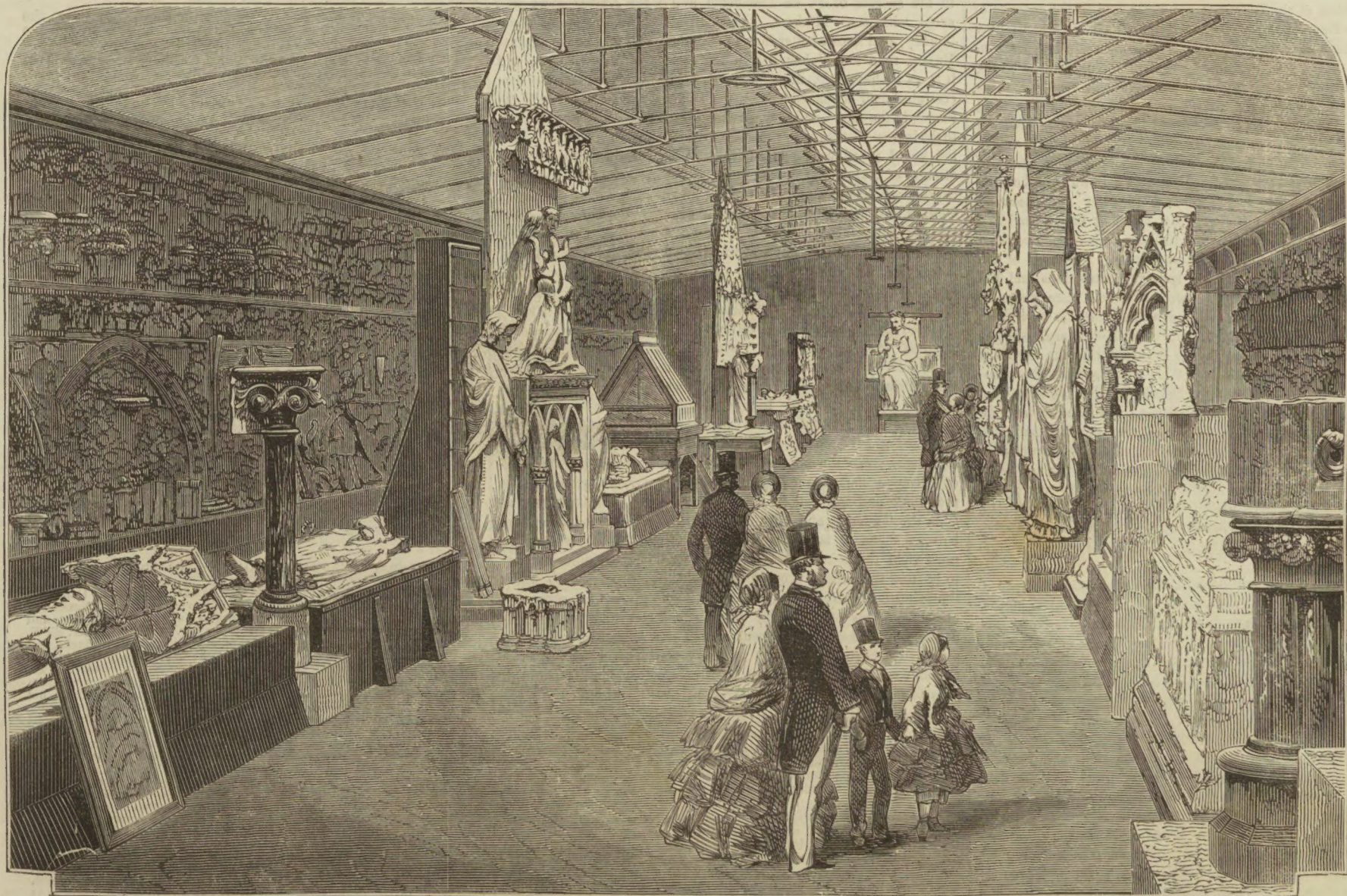
felt for the old spot, from association and from its picturesqueness, there can be no doubt that it was unsuited to be the permanent depository of a collection of works of art. It was incapable of containing large objects, and failed to show others to any advantage.

The only objection which has been raised is the position of the Government Museums at South Kensington, which, no doubt, reduces the facility of visiting the collection. This was the very first thing which the committee took into consideration. They are, as will at once be admitted, full as well able to judge of this as those who have since laid so much stress upon this one and only drawback, and they most fully appreciate the difficulty. The simple question with them was whether this admitted disadvantage was counterbalanced by advantages of greater importance; and, on mature consideration, they are decidedly of opinion that it is.

In the first place, then, though a student has further to go, he will

find when he reaches the museum that the objects are seen, and may be studied to far greater advantage than in the old place. A very cursory glance at the collection in its new abode will convince any one of this. To this must be added the fact that the museum, being thoroughly warmed, may be used for study during the whole year, instead of only two-thirds of it, as heretofore.

In the second place, the collection of objects of art formerly at Marlborough House is now to be under the same roof with the Architectural Museum, and the subscribers will have the full use of it in addition to their own collection, thus adding to mere architectural objects the facility for studying all the collateral branches of art, and that from objects of a costly description, such as are only to be obtained by public funds. On the whole, the committee feel convinced that infinitely more persons will now visit and make use of the museum than heretofore.



THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON.



Lastly, the collection is likely now to be enriched from time to time with objects of a greater size and of greater cost than could be obtained from the resources of the committee, by the Government authorities occasionally having casts made at their suggestion of objects which would be quite out of the power of a private society to obtain. Such objects would, of course, be public property, but would, in all probability, be deposited in the Architectural Museum collection, and would be of the utmost advantage to the students.

At the annual *conferentie* recently held at the museum, the chairman, the Earl De Grey, president of the society, successfully combated the objections which had been raised to the change of locality. Mr. George Gilbert Scott, the treasurer (to whose indefatigable exertions the success of the museum is mainly due), announced the additions which had been made to the collection. The determination of the committee to persevere in the task which they had undertaken in establishing the museum was being constantly strengthened by practical results; and any misgiving which might have been entertained as to the prudence of the removal of their museum had been entirely set at rest by a comparison of the number of visitors, which had been increased twentyfold.

### THE CRYSTAL PALACE POULTRY SHOW.

We this week engrave portraits of the Cochins, Dorkings, and Spanish which won the first prizes at the Crystal Palace Poultry Show, and which could not, in order to do the subject justice, appear last week. The Spanish were wonderful birds of their age; and perhaps the Cochins still maintain a prominent position in every show, although they no longer realise fabulous prizes; but the Dorkings are the birds which have most improved, and which are sure of public favour, because, like Shorthorns in cattle, they are profitable, pure bred, and the best possible birds for a cross. The number of Spanish, Dorking, Polish, Cochins, Hamburg, game, Brahma Pootra, Malay, bantams, ducklings, goslings, and turkeys was very great. The pigeons occupied 240 pens, and comprised pouters, carriers, dragons, almond tumblers, mottled tumblers, shortfaced baldheads, beards and tumblers, jacobins, owls, nuns, turbits, fantails, barbs, magpies, trumpeters, Spanish runts, porcelain, black meeves, scanderons, halfmoons, Australians, laughers, Archangels, helmets, hyacinths, blue swallows, Brunswicks, white frill-backs, laughers from Mecca, German monks, &c.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 23.—11th Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew.  
TUESDAY, 25.—Hume, the historian, died, 1776.  
WEDNESDAY, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819.  
THURSDAY, 27.—Bombardment of Algiers by Lord Exmouth, 1816.  
FRIDAY, 28.—St. Augustine. Convention of Cintra, 1808.  
SATURDAY, 29.—John Fletcher, the dramatist, died, 1625.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 15	4 30	4 47	5 0	5 15	5 30	5 47
6 15	6 30	6 47	7 0	7 15	7 30	7 47
8 15	8 30	8 47	9 0	9 15	9 30	9 47
10 15	10 30	10 47	11 0	11 15	11 30	11 47
12 15	12 30	12 47	1 0	1 15	1 30	1 47
2 15	2 30	2 47	3 0	3 15	3 30	3 47
4 15	4 30	4 47	5 0	5 15	5 30	5 47
6 15	6 30	6 47	7 0	7 15	7 30	7 47
8 15	8 30	8 47	9 0	9 15	9 30	9 47
10 15	10 30	10 47	11 0	11 15	11 30	11 47
12 15	12 30	12 47	1 0	1 15	1 30	1 47

### THE FASTEST SHIP in the WORLD in the THAMES.— The celebrated Black Ball Clipper, "LIGHTNING."

Belonging to Messrs. JAMES BAINES and CO., of Liverpool, and sister ship to the "James Baines" and the "Champion of the Seas," recently inspected and so highly eulogised by her Majesty the Queen and Court at Portsmouth, is expected to arrive in the Thames, to embark troops for India, on or about the 21st inst.

While lying off Gravesend the "LIGHTNING" will be thrown open to public inspection for a few days, and a charge of one shilling admission will be made, the receipts to be given to the wives and families of the soldiers who sail in her.

#### THE "LIGHTNING"

is 2093 tons register, 3500 tons burden, 243 feet long and 44 feet wide. She is THE FASTEST SHIP in the WORLD, having made the passage from Melbourne to Liverpool in 53 days, when her speed during the whole voyage (round Cape Horn), a distance of 15,000 miles as the crow flies, averaged 10 miles an hour. On the 27th of February, 1855, she ran 19 miles per hour for 24 consecutive hours; and from the 28th June to the 4th July, 1856, her hourly consecutive speed averaged 15 miles.

**PASSAGES to INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,** engaged free of commission. Outfits provided. Agency for officers and civilians of the E.I. Company's Service. By C. R. THOMPSON LUCAS and CO. London—Winchester House, Old Broad-street; Southampton—1, Queen's-terrace. Baggage and Parcels shipped and forwarded. Insurances effected.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1857.

THE completion of the Louvre is a success which the enemies of the Emperor Napoleon may envy, and on which his friends may well offer him their heartiest congratulations. What his predecessors on the throne, during a period of three hundred years, merely talked of doing, he has done. Though some of these Monarchs were the most powerful to command, and the most princely and magnificent to expend, whom France ever saw, the completion of the Louvre was but a dream which they vainly strove to realise. Want of money, want of opportunity, want of determination, foreign war and domestic treason,—these, and countless other causes, continually combined to defer the execution of the project, and to pass it from King to King like a tradition of the monarchy. Napoleon III. had all these difficulties to contend with, except one—the want of determination. Possessed of the will, he created the means; and, in spite of obstructions and discouragements, he in five years—two of which were years of European convulsion and war, and the whole of which were years of peril and anxiety both at home and abroad—accomplished the work which had baffled the rulers of France during the arbitrary Monarchy that ended with Louis XVI.; the Republic that succeeded; the Empire of the first Napoleon; the Constitutional system that perished with Louis Philippe; and the "ephemeral power of 1848." Paris, which, before his accession, was the most beautiful city in Europe, has been rendered still more beautiful in that short period, entirely by the Emperor's will; for not only the junction of the Tuileries with the Louvre, of itself more than sufficient to render his reign illustrious, but the Rue de Rivoli, the Boulevards of Sebastopol and Strasbourg, and the Bois de Boulogne, remain as evidence of the magnificence of his tastes and the abundance of his resources.

What has thus been so well done in Paris might almost make a Londoner envy the Parisians the possession, for a limited period, of an enlightened despotism to do that which our free jurisdictions and our divided authorities seem powerless, if not unwilling, to effect. Not that the inhabitants of this mighty metropolis would think of competing with Paris in beauty. London—a far greater, and richer, and in every way more remarkable city than Paris—will never equal Paris in architectural splendour. It has neither the stone, the taste, the will, the inclination, nor the means, to compete with Paris in long lines of palatial streets and boulevards. But what London requires and cannot obtain is the means of health and convenience, and such moderate amenity as is within reach of capital ready to be expended for national purposes, or to be invested by private enterprise for the improvement of the metropolis. In one great respect Paris has an advantage to which most of her splendour is due. Paris is Paris. The name represents the whole capital, and the power to govern it. But London in this sense is not London.

Indeed it may be said that there is no such place as London, as there is certainly no authority which represents it. Between the city of London which we know and can define, and "London" which can neither be verbally or topographically defined, there is a wide difference; but it is hard that the absence of a sufficient Central Power should condemn London to the nuisance of a putrid Thames—a stream carrying more wealth upon its bosom than any stream in the world, but reeking, at the same time, with all imaginable abominations, and the daily exuviae of upwards of three millions of people, and perhaps half as many of the brute creation. Could we but for the specific purpose of purification and embellishment be favoured with a dictator as intelligent and as strong as Napoleon III., we should, in less time than it has taken to complete the Louvre, have a Thames as clear, as limpid, as pure, and as healthful between Chelsea and Woolwich as it is between Reading and Windsor; we should have two or three more free bridges over it within the limits of the metropolis as substantial and as elegant as London-bridge; we should have the Waterloo and Southwark bridges untaxed; we should have the south side of Paternoster-row and the north side of St. Paul's cleared of houses so as to admit of a broad roadway all round the Cathedral; we should have the filthy back slums of Doctors' Commons levelled with the ground, and the view of St. Paul's opened up from the river; we should have Holywell-street and Wych-street carted away; we should have two or three wide handsome thoroughfares running parallel with Cheapside; we should have communication by something better than tortuous, narrow, and inconvenient lanes and alleys between two such main arteries of traffic as Holborn and the Strand; and we should have stately boulevards and terraces running down the sides of the river—from the Palace of Parliament to the Custom House on one side; and from Lambeth Palace to the great railway terminus on the other. But are we to have none of these things without a despotism? And can we not even purify the Tower Hamlets from their filthy lodging-houses, where vice, disease, misery, and crime breed in and in, without a vehement outcry that the Englishman's rights are invaded when it is simply proposed that such places should be visited for sanitary purposes by the police and the officers of health? Despotism is a bad thing; but, in our English hatred of it, we sometimes allow a stronger despot than any Emperor, or King, or Potentate whatsoever to get the upper hand of us; and the name of that despot is Fever—which, bred in the hovels of the poor, attacks the palaces or villas of the rich. Doubtless, however, as is the fashion of Englishmen in their undertakings, we shall ultimately succeed in the embellishment and purification of this great city; but will the existing generation see the result? or will it take a third of the time to accomplish it which it has taken the French Emperor to complete the Louvre? If so, we shall only have to wait a hundred years—unless, indeed, a Pestilence shall break out, and some benevolently-despotic and powerful Minister, fortified by the calamity, and having a Parliamentary majority at his back, shall resolve that the thing be done in five years. Under all the circumstances, it would be better, we think, that it should be done without the aid of the pestilence.

We cannot but think it unfortunate, whatever may have been the reasons of State policy which dictated the acquiescence of Great Britain in the French view of the Danubian difficulty—a difficulty created out of nothing, or next to nothing, by French diplomacy—that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe should have received from the British Government the reprimand involved in the success of M. de Thouvenel, and of the Ambassadors who acted with that Minister. Lord Stratford knows more about Turkey, and knows better how to play the game of Europe against Russia, than any diplomatist in the service of this country; and it is, as we have said, unfortunate that his policy, hitherto so successful, should be disavowed for the sole advantage of French influence in the East—an influence which is not so entirely antagonistic to the influence of Russia as the late events in the Crimea might lead the world to suppose. Had it not been for the very unlucky attempt of Napoleon III.—an attempt not ill in its intentions, but exceedingly ill in its results—to gain an advantage over the Greek Church, in the matter of the keys of the Holy Sepulchre, and the custody of the Holy Places, it is probable that the Emperor Nicholas would not have been incited to the mission of Menshikoff to Constantinople, or to the passage of the Pruth, and that England and France would not have been involved in the late terrible and bootless war in the Crimea. France meddled in Turkish affairs without knowledge, and nothing but mischief ensued. M. de Thouvenel, acting for France, has meddled—also without knowledge—in the affairs of the Danubian Principalities; and the result, as yet, is a diplomatic victory for France—a humiliation for Turkey—at which the Czar will rub his hands with joy;—the lessening of the influence of Lord Stratford at Constantinople—a great advantage to Russia; and the impression which will be conveyed throughout Europe that the foreign relations of Great Britain derive their force and inspiration, not so much from Downing-street as from the Tuileries, and that, where there is difference of opinion between them, it is Downing-street and not the Tuileries which must yield the point. But the worst part of the business appears to be that the recent proceedings of M. de Thouvenel—to which the Ministers of Great Britain have virtually given their consent—are but portions of a greater scheme to give France the preponderance in Turkey, on religious as much as on political grounds, and to establish her claims to the protectorate of the Roman Catholic subjects of the Sultan, as Russia endeavoured to establish hers to the protectorate of the Greeks.

The dissensions in the Greek Church in Syria and in Egypt (says an English letter from Paris dated on Wednesday last) appear to be as angry as ever. It is stated in correspondence from Damascus that the United Greek Catholic population of that city, to the number of 3226, who have refused to accept the Gregorian Calendar, finding they could not obtain the use of the church built at their cost, because the Patriarch imposed upon them as a condition of their admission the acceptance of the calendar in question, had signified to that dignitary that if he did not concede to them entrance, or at least give up to them a part of the building, they would bring an action against him. They deny his right to dispose of a church which does not belong to him, but to the Greek Catholics, in number about 4000. It appears, however, from these letters that the French Consul had promised his support to the Patriarch, and had recommended him to refuse all the demands of the people, telling him that he had written to his brother, Secretary of Embassy at Con-

stantinople, to obtain from the Sultan an order against the applicants, and that he was about to write again, renewing his request. Thus encouraged, the Patriarch persisted in his refusal. Thereupon all the Bishops met in council, and resolved to address to him a final letter, representing that his persistence would be the ruin of the Church, for that a schism was imminent, and signifying to him that if he did not give way, and return to the old calendar, they themselves would form a synod and designate a Bishop to replace him, a step in which they should hold themselves justified by the fact that, out of the whole Greek Catholic body in the East, consisting of about 84,000 souls, only 9000 had accepted the new calendar. It was the opinion in Damascus that this representation would have been effectual, and that the Patriarch would have consented to revert to the old calendar, but for the advice and promises of the French Consul, which induced him to remain obstinate, in the belief that by refusing the people the use of the church he would force them to accept the Gregorian Calendar. The consequence is that the whole Greek Catholic Church in the East is at present in a state of confusion and discord.

From a cause apparently as trivial as this arose the late war against Russia; and in that case, as in the present, it was French interference in a religious matter that rekindled the smouldering fire and brought the greatest nations of Europe into collision. Let the English Government take warning by the past. A little cloud may grow into a great one.

### THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Consort, with the elder Royal children, embarked on Monday afternoon in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and proceeded on a cruise to the Channel Islands and Cherbourg. The Admiralty yacht *Osborne*, the *Banshee* and *Vivid* steamers, and the screw-frigate *Curaçoa*, 31, went in company with the Royal yacht. The *Victoria and Albert* was observed off Cherbourg on Tuesday evening, and saluted with salvos of artillery. On Wednesday morning Captain Babot, of the South-Western Royal Mail steam-packet *Dispatch*, observed the Royal yacht entering Alderney roads with the Royal family on board, all well.

The Queen of the Netherlands took leave of her Majesty on Saturday last at Osborne. On the same day Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore had the honour of an audience, and presented the son of his Highness the Pacha of Egypt to her Majesty.

#### THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The Countess Van Buren (Queen of the Netherlands) left Claridge's Hotel on the 14th inst., for Osborne, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort. The Queen travelled over the South-Western Railway; and, on reaching Southampton, crossed to the Isle of Wight in the *Fairy*. Her Majesty returned to London on Saturday, and on Monday sailed from off the Royal Dockyard at Woolwich in the Netherlands war steam-frigate *Cyclops* for Helvoetsluys.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange has arrived at Corunna under the strictest incognito. His Royal Highness is making a tour of the Mediterranean ports in a Netherlands war steamer.

The Marquis of Lansdowne is suffering from a slight attack of gout, which confines him to Lansdowne House.

The Hon. and Rev. the Lord Saye and Sele was married to the Hon. Caroline Leigh, sister of Lord Leighton Tuesday last, at Adlestrop House, Gloucestershire.

### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—*Rectories*: Rev. A. Codd, to be Surrogate, for the diocese of Salisbury; Rev. J. B. Clutterbuck, to Boxwell-with-Leighterton, Gloucestershire; Rev. W. Goode, to St. Giles's, Colchester. *Vicarage*: Rev. S. Adams, to Thornton, Leicestershire. *Incumbencies*: Rev. J. Fitzgerald, to Camden-town Chapel, St. Pancras; Rev. W. Scott, to the new church at Seaham Colliery. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. W. Micklethwait, to Chapel-town, Ecclesfield; Rev. L. Moore, to Drypool, Yorkshire. *Curacies*: Rev. R. H. Barnes, to Heavitree; Rev. A. Cazenove, to Woodchurch, Kent; Rev. H. G. T. Elton, to East Stoke, near Wareham; Rev. W. H. James, to Heavitree; Rev. J. Raven, to St. Mary's, Kingswinford. *Chaplaincy*: Rev. A. Browne, to H.M.S. *St. Vincent*; Rev. E. L. Cutts, Organising Secretary of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places, to the diocese of Rochester.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Bowen, LL.D., to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of Sierra Leone, in the room of the Right Rev. John Wills Weeks, deceased.

**MEMORIAL to the LATE BISHOP BLOMFIELD.**—It is proposed to raise a fund as a testimonial to the late Bishop of London, to be called the Bishop Blomfield Endowment Fund, to be devoted to the aid of those poor livings in the diocese of London which received annual benefactions from the Bishop of London during his lifetime.

The Marquis of Bute has contributed the sum of £1000 to the fund for the restoration of Llandaff Cathedral. It is calculated that £10,000 will be required, of which about £6000 has been subscribed.

The Bishop of Rupert's Land sailed on Wednesday week from Liverpool in the *Anglo-Saxon* Canadian mail-packet, on his way to his distant diocese.

THE CHAPLAINCY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS will become vacant at the close of the present Session, by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Garnier, B.C.L. The appointment is in the gift of the Speaker.

**NEW CHURCH MOVEMENT.**—A council, consisting of the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Robert Cecil, M.P.; Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.; Lord Lyttelton; the Right Hon. Wm. Cowper, M.P.; Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.; Sir Walter James, Bart.; the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.; Mr. C. Buxton, M.P.; Mr. Hanbury, M.P.; the Dean of St. Paul's, the Dean of Westminster, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, and other clergymen and gentlemen, has been appointed, for the purpose of forming a "London Diocesan Home Mission," for supplying missionary clergymen to assist where the parochial clergy are unable to superintend the mass of their parishioners, and making arrangements for special services, under the immediate direction of the Bishop. This step has been taken on account of the great success which attended the recent services at Exeter Hall, which it is now proposed to carry out on a larger scale. The new movement will be rendered applicable mainly to the eastern districts of the metropolis, where large numbers of persons are congregated without church accommodation, and several large buildings will be hired for the purpose of carrying on the proposed services. It is expected that the arrangements will be sufficiently matured to enable the council to open the work of the mission by a series of services in the parish of Bethnal-green, in November, prior to which time the Exeter Hall services will be resumed.

**EDUCATION FOR THE MIDDLE CLASSES.**—The Queen's College, Birmingham, has adopted a new plan, by which the middle classes may, at a very moderate expense, enjoy all the advantages of a university training, and special preparation for, and entrance upon, the liberal and scientific professions. The College will prepare "medical students by a complete course of professional education," "students in a department of general literature," "students in a department of architecture and civil engineering," "students in a department of law," "students expecting appointments in the civil service," and "students for holy orders in a department of theology."

**THE GREAT SHREWSBURY CASE.**—The proceedings in this important cause, before the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords, ended, as far as the present Session is concerned, on the 14th inst., when the further hearing of the case was adjourned to the next Session of Parliament. A number of peers were present at the adjournment, and there was a large crowd of persons below the bar. Sir F. Thesiger, Sir F. Kelly, Sergeant Byles, Sergeant Atkinson, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Peter Burke, and other counsel represented the different parties; the Attorney-General and Mr. Roche appearing for the Crown. The investigation has increased in interest, especially since the occurrence of the following curious circumstance: The claim of Earl Talbot rests, in some measure, on the fact, which his counsel maintain, that Sir John Talbot, of Albrighton, had one son only by his first marriage. This the opponent parties deny, but their legal evidence in refutation has been somewhat deficient; the other day, however, an inscription, apparently effaced, was, by means of powerful photography, found on a tomb of the Talbots in the church of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire; and this inscription states that Sir John's first wife bore him three sons. The inscription, when clearly deciphered, will be given in evidence before the Committee, and may possibly effect a change in the result of the proceedings. The Attorney-General, in his admirable summing up of the whole case on the day of the adjournment, alluded to this strange discovery at Bromsgrove as one strong ground for postponing the further consideration of Earl Talbot's claim, since the fact brought to light by the monument might accord with the evidence suggested by Major Talbot, of Castle Talbot, the Irish claimant to the Earldom of Shrewsbury. This Bromsgrove revelation, as well as other matters recently divulged, adds to the mystery and romance of the Shrewsbury case, and makes it, as the Lord Chancellor truly stated, "one of the most important that ever came under their Lordships' consideration."



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE weary, protracted Session has worn out even Sir James Graham—a most significant circumstance; for those who know that right honourable gentleman's Parliamentary habits are aware that, in more senses than one, he is a pillar of the Lower House. Any one whose good or ill fortune should drive him day by day into the Palace of Westminster, between February and August, will find that Sir James usually makes his appearance in St. Stephen's Hall a little before eleven o'clock, and until five minutes to four is to be found somewhere about the building; at four he takes his chartered seat in the House; and there, calm, smiling, and impassible, he sits hour after hour, till the rising of the House. When he dines has never been exactly ascertained, but he is certain to be in his place from half-past six to eight, the usual time of clearance for nature-sustaining purposes. If an accident should cause the Commons to rise early, or in the intervals between morning and evening sittings, Sir James betakes himself to the gallery of the Lords, and sedulously outsits the Upper House. Even such a man has this Session been too much for; even he has declared that he must be gone. Nevertheless, morning, afternoon, and night, sit the accustomed band of about one hundred members whom the undaunted and unwearied Premier has been matching against time on the Divorce Bill, and may now be said to have beaten. As to the Attorney-General, all the Courts being up, he has only this little Parliamentary matter to attend to; and he feels so light and vigorous, in consequence of not having more than twelve or thirteen hours' work a day, that he has absolutely recovered his temper; and has so soothed, and conciliated, and flattered the House, that it is the regular thing now to compliment and cheer that law officer of the Crown, against whom a week ago every man's hand was turned, and who seemed to think that the best way to get a strongly-opposed bill through a free deliberative assembly was to reply in person to every member on each side of the House, for the especial purpose of offending him. But all this is changed now. A formal reconciliation has taken place. It was really affecting to see how Mr. Gladstone and the Attorney-General metaphysically wept on each other's shoulders, mutually exclaiming, in broken accents, "Brother, brother, we are both in the wrong!" while Lord Palmerston looked on with the air and attitude of the dramatic father whose business it is, at the proper moment, to exclaim pathetically, "Bless you, my children!" Since then all has been *coulour de rose*. Even with the recollection of his nine-and-twenty speeches during one day's discussion of the bill, there was a general lamentation over the enforced absence of Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday, when he had threatened one of his tremendous speeches; although, if the truth were known, many a man breathed more freely when he found that in its place was to be substituted the calm good sense of Sir William Heathcote, who contrived to put into plain language in twenty minutes that which the ornate and copious oratory of his colleague could have extended over an hour and a half.

One thing must inevitably strike those who have watched the course which the debate on the Divorce Bill has taken, and that is, that nothing but an earnest sense of duty and strong conscientious conviction could have actuated both its proposers and opponents. Every class or member is represented in the debates. There are the statesmen and official men on duty and unattached: the country gentlemen, the lawyers, the soldiers, the commercial men, the Irish members, the picked men of every section of the House, are to be found steadily, perseveringly, and with untired zeal and assiduity, applying themselves to the consideration of a measure ill assorted with the period of the year. To be sure, day after day, you could see the House getting thinner and thinner, and the members on divisions have dwindled down below a hundred; but still, with the exception, perhaps, of those of Mr. Drummond and Mr. Napier, in the reports the same names appear appended to speeches of all kinds of lengths. By-the-by, the appearance of Mr. Monsell, who is, by virtue of a continuance bill, still President of the Board of Health, and so a member of the Ministry, as an active opponent of certain parts of the bill, suggests the inquiry whether to a certain extent divorce is not an open question with the Government. But then, to be sure, Mr. Monsell was not made Secretary for Ireland a short time ago, and is only an official by sufferance, and on account of the exigencies of the Session. Nor is this little symptom of personal revolt against the Premier the only one. There are many episodes in the proceedings of the House which show that Lord Palmerston is not to be allowed to do as he likes with his own Parliament. Indeed, a metropolitan member has very plainly observed that he should not be allowed to tyrannise over the House after the manner of Wat Tyler—a remark which showed that the metropolitan member must have been very recently applying himself to that study of the history of England which he recommended to a Prime Minister who has been so long from school that, as the metropolitan member evidently thinks, a course of Pinnoke's Catechisms would not be amiss for him. Another metropolitan member resists the tyranny so aptly, and happily, and correctly illustrated by his more or less colleague, by the simple process of moving adjournments at the critical stage of a bill, which adjournments are predetermined to be drawn out until any hour in the morning; mercy to the Speaker not being in question, inasmuch as the business of late having been conducted entirely in Committee, that right honourable gentleman—though, to use a "mot" of Mr. Gladstone, practically divorced *à mens et thoro*—is at liberty to indulge in naps of any dimensions in the snugness of his private room; while as regards the Chairman of Committees the forms of the House allow relays of that functionary; an expedient which has been resorted to nightly after the discussion on the Divorce Bill has ceased, in order to enable Mr. Fitzroy to appear with his eyes open at twelve the next day. No doubt at times the First Minister does treat the obstructive members with a "hauteur" which is not quite Parliamentary; but he may well be excused for yielding to a temptation which few men in his position could resist. Little do people out of doors (as the phrase is) know what it is to be twitted by a metropolitan member: within the walls of Parliament the thing is well understood and appreciated.

One of the most consolatory features of the present time is the demeanour of our Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is so comforting, so soothing, to listen to one of his calm, drony speeches, in which he demonstrates, if not clearly, still in the result satisfactorily, that our financial position is a very bed of roses. Nobody wants any money, the Exchequer is overflowing, engagements are punctually met, a little matter of three millions being available to pay them off; and the provident guardian of the public purse arranges for an annual increase of about the same sum for the next three years; so that, after a prosperity speech, which is positively soporific—which acts like opium on the financial sensorium of the body politic—we go home in a happy state of confidence in Sir Cornwall Lewis, and forget that he has slipped out in a parenthesis that we must not expect the Income-tax to diminish next year, or to come off in 1860.

The Palace at Westminster has presented this week a strong contrast to the bustle which has pervaded it for the last four months.

The House of Lords has closed its sittings on appeals, and the lobby of that House is silent and deserted; while that of the Commons echoes only to the footsteps of the jaded staff of the "whipper-in." The committee-rooms are all shut up, and a solitary policeman looks dim in the space of the long, long corridors which were so lately thronged with active barristers, busy agents, and attorneys, and were resonant with every provincial dialect in the United Kingdom; and—fit emblem of the expiration of Parliamentary business—the chief clerk of the Committee Office sits listlessly in an Oriental attitude at the door of his silent and empty "bureau," humming a popular air, and with difficulty exerting himself so far as to compass the mental operation of wondering whether the prorogation will take place on Saturday or Tuesday.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, AUG. 15.

The House met at noon, for the purpose of advancing some unopposed bills.

The Charitable Trusts Acts Continuance Bill, the Mutiny (East India) Bill, and the Parochial Schoolmasters (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Militia Bill went through Committee.

## THE CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

The House having gone into Committee on this bill, Mr. CAIRD complained that the grant for the Edinburgh Industrial Museum had been disallowed. Some discussion ensued on the subject, and a wish was expressed by several members to have the vote of £10,000 for purchasing a site for the museum reintroduced, even at the eleventh hour. The proposition was, however, opposed by Mr. Hadfield and other members, and ultimately withdrawn. In the course of the debate the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made some explanatory observations touching the recent increase in the estimates for civil service.

The bill then passed through Committee, as were the Customs and Excise Bills.

The Probate and Letters of Administration (Ireland) Bill was considered with the amendment.

The motion for going into Committee on the Crowded Dwellings Prevention Bill being opposed by Mr. Ayrton, further progress was suspended with the measure.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by commission to several bills which have received the assent of both Houses of Parliament, and several bills were forwarded a stage.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The early sitting of the House was almost exclusively occupied in Committee on the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill.

A number of unopposed bills, amongst which was the Appropriation Bill, were forwarded a stage.

## THE MERSEY CONSERVANCY BILL.

In the evening sitting this bill led to some discussion under these circumstances:—The bill had passed the House of Commons with a clause fixing the compensation to be paid to the Liverpool Corporation at £750,000. In the House of Lords this had been raised to £1,500,000, and Sir J. GRAHAM, thinking the Lords had taken the proper view of the question, moved that the former bill be abandoned, and that a new one should be brought in embodying the amendments of the Lords, and that the standing orders be suspended to allow the bill to pass as quickly as possible if the contending parties could agree upon the terms.—After some discussion the new bill was introduced and read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday, at two o'clock.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Lord C. HAMILTON asked the President of the Board of Control on what day he proposed to make the usual annual statement on Indian finance.—Mr. V. SMITH said that, looking at the state of public business, the Government had resolved on not bringing forward the Indian budget this year.

In reply to a question from Mr. Disraeli, Mr. V. SMITH said there was no objection to lay upon the table the Act restricting the liberty of the press in India; which, however, was only for one year.—Mr. DISRAELI said he should move for a copy of the reasons which induced the Government of India to extend this Act to the papers conducted by Europeans, whose loyalty could not be suspected.—Mr. V. SMITH said there was no objection to produce all the papers in the possession of the Government.

## THE DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

The Committee on this bill was then resumed, and the discussion of the clauses chiefly occupied the remainder of the evening.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

## TRUSTEES' RELIEF BILL.

Lord ST. LEONARDS complained of the course pursued by the Government on the Trustees' Relief Bill, and gave notice that he would introduce the measure early in the next Session.—The LORD CHANCELLOR deprecated any discussion in that House upon what had been done in the House of Commons.

Several bills on the table were forwarded a stage.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

## DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

The early sitting of the House was almost exclusively occupied in the consideration of the 53rd clause of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, to which numerous amendments were proposed. Eventually the Chairman reported progress, on the understanding that the Committee was to be resumed at the evening sitting.

## CLOTHING AND MEDICAL COMFORTS OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.

In the evening sitting, in reply to questions from Mr. Stafford, Sir J. RAMSDEN said the troops sent to India received three months' pay in advance, and, with their Colonel, purchased necessities, in the shape of cool clothing, which might amount to £2. The balance was given to the soldier to purchase, with the sanction of his Colonel, such further articles as might conduce to his comfort. The East India Company, in providing transports, made it a part of the contract that awnings should be spread above the decks for the protection of the troops from the sun. With respect to medical comforts they were invariably sent in the same transports with the troops.

## COMPENSATION TO SUFFERERS BY THE INDIAN MUTINY.

In reply to a question from Mr. Disraeli, Mr. V. SMITH said that a proposition was under the consideration of the East India Company with respect to giving compensation to British residents in India who had suffered loss by the recent insurrection. It had not as yet been decided upon, and he had not, therefore, seen it, but the principle he had no doubt would be recognised.

## OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.

In reply to a question from Mr. Hadfield, Lord PALMERSTON said he believed our commercial relations with the Porte were upon the same footing as those of the most favoured nation. The tariffs were the same as regulated by the Treaty of 1838, and he believed they were as favourable as those between the Porte and Russia or Austria, or any other country, but he could not state positively without inquiry.

## DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

The House then once more went into Committee on the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill.

Major Warburton's proviso to the 53rd clause, to the effect "That no priest or deacon shall be liable to any suit, penalty, or censure, for refusing to solemnise the marriage of any person who shall be divorced by virtue of this Act," which was proposed in the morning sitting, led to still further discussion; and at length

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the following proviso as an amendment:—"Provided always, that no clergyman in holy orders, of the United Church of England and Ireland, shall be compelled to solemnise the marriage of any person whose former marriage may have been dissolved on the ground of his or her adultery, or shall be liable to any suit, penalty, or censure for solemnising, or refusing to solemnise, the marriage of any such person."

After considerable discussion the proviso of Major Warburton was, on a division, negatived by a majority of 77 to 56, and that of the Attorney-General was agreed to.

A proviso moved by Mr. Wigram was negatived without a division.

The 53rd clause, as amended, was then agreed to.

On the 54th clause being proposed, abolishing the action for crim. con., Mr. BUTT moved the omission of the clause, believing the existing law to be a reasonable mode of obtaining redress for a most grievous wrong, which should not be set aside unless some substitute were provided.

The Committee divided, and Mr. Butt's motion was negatived by a majority of 75 to 46.

The clause was then added to the bill.

In reply to a question from Mr. Malins, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL intimated that he would frame a clause with a view to enable the Court to give damages against the adulterer, to be appropriated as the husband might desire.

The Chairman then reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Wednesday.

## CROWDED DWELLINGS PREVENTION BILL.

The House went into Committee on this bill. A clause or two were got through, progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

'At the day sitting Major Edwards took the oaths and his seat for Beverley, in the room of Mr. E. A. Glover, deceased.

Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that early next Session he should move the abolition of the Irish viceregalty, and the establishment instead of a special Secretaryship of State for Ireland.

The Sale of Obscene Books, &c., Prevention Bill was passed through Committee.

## THE DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

This bill was further considered in Committee, and several new clauses added.—The opposition to the 53rd clause, the "clergy clause," was renewed by Mr. MALINS, who considered the concession proposed and adopted in the previous debate insufficient to satisfy the conscientious scruples entertained by many clergymen to the marriage of divorced persons.—After some further discussion a division was taken on a motion for rejecting the amended clause altogether. There appeared—For the clause, 73; against, 33.—The bill then finally passed through Committee, and was ordered to be reported the next day.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

## THE OPIUM TRADE.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in reply to the Earl of Shaftesbury, said that the question as to the legality of the opium trade had been submitted to the law officers of the Crown, and they were unanimously of opinion that there was nothing illegal in the growth and trade in opium; and, with respect to its exportation to China, they were of opinion that it was not a violation of the treaty with that country, but recommended some regulations by which all cause of complaint would be removed.

## DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

Lord REDESDALE gave notice that when this bill came back to the House of Lords he would move as an amendment to the order of the day that the Commons' amendments be considered on that day three months. It was, he thought, quite impossible that such an important subject could be discussed on the last day or two of an exhausted Session.

Lord CAMPBELL expressed a hope that the bill would pass into a law in the present Session. It would be a lamentable thing if all the labour and attention given to the measure were to go for nothing.

Lord WYNFORD reminded their Lordships that the Bishops were engaged in their several dioceses at this particular period, and that, therefore, they would be unable to give their attendance in that House during the remaining days of the Session.

The subject then dropped.

The following bills passed through Committee, viz.—Dunbar Harbour Loan, Metropolitan Police Stations, &c., Militia Pay, Revising Barristers (Dublin), Probates and Letters of Administration (Ireland), Mutiny (East India), Joint Stock Companies Act (1856) Amendment, Parochial Schoolmasters (Scotland, No. 2), and Pimlico Improvements.

The Customs and Excise Bill, and the Customs Bill, were severally read a second time.

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was read a third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

## DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

The House was occupied during the principal part of the early sitting with the further consideration of the amendments proposed in the Divorce Bill. Several amendments having been agreed to, the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

## THE MILITIA BILL.

At the evening sitting, on the order of the day for the third reading of this bill, a brief discussion arose as to the most effectual measures that could be adopted for the restoration of tranquillity in India. Amongst the speakers on this occasion were Colonel North, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir W. F. Williams of Kars, Sir H. Verney, Sir J. Ramsden, and other hon. members.

Sir F. SMITH recommended the sending out to India of an efficient force of Sappers and Miners.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government were ready to take every suggestion coming from such high authorities with serious consideration, and, should any necessity arise for asking Parliament for additional resources, they would be convened together without waiting for the accustomed time of meeting.

Mr. DISRAELI said the militia ought to be embodied on a larger scale even than was proposed by the Government; and, although he did not desire to enter again on the controversy as to the causes of the insurrection in India, he could not help saying that he thought all the events which had come to light tended to show that the Government had been either blind to the symptoms of impending mutiny in India, or that while aware of them they had unduly diminished the military forces of the country, from a regard to their position in India and the necessity of preserving their offices.

After some further discussion the Militia Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Lords' amendments to the Dulwich College Bill were considered, and, after some discussion, were agreed to.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The *Globe* of Thursday says:—"Although by no means a matter of certainty, we believe it is most probable that the Session of Parliament will be brought to a close on Tuesday next. Her Majesty will not, as has been erroneously stated, prorogue Parliament in person. The Royal Speech will be delivered by commission, and a Privy Council will be held on Monday next for the purpose of settling its contents."

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## DR. COUPER.

WILLIAM COUPER, M.D., the eminent naturalist, and Professor of Natural History in the University of Glasgow, died on the 4th inst., at his residence, New Kilpatrick. He was at the time near upon seventy years of age. Dr. Couper was connected with the Glasgow University for more than a quarter of a century, and was distinguished not only for his talents as a professor and a man of learning, but for his agreeable and gentlemanly demeanour, and his kind and liberal disposition. The doctor was never married.

## SIR C. DODSWORTH, BART.

SIR CHARLES DODSWORTH, third Baronet, of Newland Park, Yorkshire, formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, was the third son of Sir John Sylvester Smith, the first Baronet, by his wife, Henrietta Maria, daughter of John Dodsworth, Esq., of Thornton Watlass, in the county of York. He was born the 22nd August, 1775, and he married, the 8th June, 1808, Elizabeth, only child of John Armstrong, Esq., of Lisgoole, county Fermanagh, and granddaughter of Cadwallader, ninth Lord Blayney, by whom (who died the 12th June, 1853) he leaves two sons and seven daughters: of the latter three are married—viz., Mrs. Tetley, of Kilgram, Yorkshire; Mrs. Prickett; and Mrs. Dalton, of Sleningford Park, Yorkshire. Sir Charles Dodsworth, who inherited the family honours on the demise of his brother, Sir Edward, the second Baronet, died on the 28th ult. The gallant Baronet is himself succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Matthew, late a Captain in the Royal Artillery, now the fourth Baronet, who was born in 1819, and married, in 1852, Julia, daughter of Colonel Crowder, K.H., of Brotherton, county of York. The Dodsworths are a very ancient family, and claim a direct Royal descent from Edward III. Sir Edward Smith, the brother of the Baronet who is the subject of this notice, assumed his mother's surname of Dodsworth only, in lieu of his own, by Royal licence, in 1821, pursuant to the will of his uncle, the Rev. Frederick Dodsworth, D.D., Canon of Windsor.

THE demise of Adamina, Countess Dowager of Stair occurred on the 2nd inst., at Oxenford Castle, near Edinburgh. Her Ladyship was the third daughter of Adam, first Viscount Duncan, the renowned Admiral, by his wife, Henrietta, second daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, and was born in 1783. She was married the 8th June, 1825, to John Hamilton, eighth Earl of Stair (then Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart.), who died in 1853.

MARY, LADY LYTTELTON, daughter of the late Sir Stephen Glynn, Bart., and wife of George William, present Lord Lyttelton (to whom she was married the 25th July, 1839), died at the family seat, Hagley Park, Worcestershire, on the 18th inst. Her Ladyship leaves twelve children.

CONGLETON.—PREACHING AT THE WAKES.—On Monday the Rev. J. Hughes, Incumbent of Congleton, preached in the market-place, at the request of the united friendly societies of the borough. There were several thousands present, as the wakes are kept as a general holiday, and the day was unusually fine. The behaviour of all was exceedingly becoming.



## T H E M U T I N Y I N I N D I A .



DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS AT THE ARTILLERY LABORATORY, MEERUT.—SKETCHED FROM THE SAPPERS AND MINERS' HEAD-QUARTERS.

## MEERUT.

(From a Correspondent.)

AFTER the atrocities perpetrated at Meerut on the 10th of May, all the women and children of the station were sent for protection into the buildings comprising the school of instruction, laboratory, &c., of the Artillery. The whole of these buildings are comprised in an inclosure 332 yards by 295, and surrounded by a strong brick wall eleven feet in height, and supported by external buttresses at short intervals. As it appeared probable that a portion of the garrison would be dispatched to assist in the capture of Delhi, the headquarters of the rebels, it was deemed advisable to strengthen some central position, so as to make it tenable by a small force against one far larger, unsupported by heavy artillery. Owing to the facilities afforded by the before-mentioned inclosure, and the fact of its con-

taining all the artillery stores, it was selected for this purpose, and small earthen bastion-heads were thrown up at each angle to contain a few large guns for flanking defence; one of these bastion-heads may be seen in course of construction in the centre of the accompanying Sketch. All trees commanding the inclosure from the outside or impeding the view of our guns were cut down and dragged by elephants into the open ground in the centre of the Sketch, there to be cut up to form abattis, &c. The building on the extreme right is the stable of the field battery, which was always kept loaded and ready for action in front of it. The long-roofed building within the inclosure to the right is that occupied by the women and children; that to its left is the laboratory; and to the left of this, outside, is the barrack occupied by the European Sappers. In the foreground are some engineer stores, including the phaoras, the tools with which the natives perform all work for which we generally use spades.

## INTRENCHMENT ON THE ROAD TO DELHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

THIS Sketch shows nearly the whole of the ground on which the actions of the 30th and 31st of May were fought, as also the village of Utlia, on the left, taken and burnt by us on the evening of the 30th; and that of Purhera (on a slight eminence to the right), taken and burnt on the afternoon of the 31st. The road in the centre is a good metalled one, leading straight from Delhi, a distance of nine miles and a half; the building on it is the tollbar, close to which the enemy's magazine-cart was exploded with such disastrous consequence. In the foreground is an intrenchment at the bridge head; this intrenchment is built of sandbags, and was begun and completed during the action on the 31st. It is mounted with two long 18-pounder guns, commanding the road and surrounding country, a fine row of trees on the side of the road having been felled to give them a clear view.



INTRENCHMENT ON THE ROAD TO DELHI.





CITY AND FORT OF ALLAHABAD: THE TAKING OF THE CITY FROM THE REBELS.—FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN STACE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## THE MUTINY AT ALLAHABAD.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I SEND you a correct Sketch of the Fort and Front of the Jumna River, at Allahabad. The steamer *James Hume* arrived twelve miles below it on the fearful night of the massacre, and next morning went to the fort, when the Captain (J. V. Angles) was informed that a party of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Arnold, could not cross the Ganges. He went to them, and after much difficulty succeeded in getting them into the fort. There were about fifty of them, who had arrived thus opportunely from Benares. These were the first Europeans in the fort, and really and truly were the salvation of it; for if the Sikhs inside had risen it would have been lost.

This detachment had left Benares the night before in carriages, got out of them, and had been scrambling and wading over the sands and through the water, under a burning sun. Their clothes they had left on the bank, under the carriages, at the village of Joosie; these the mob stole, taking with them the hard-earned medals and all the little valuables they had managed to save. True British hearts, they had, with 150 others of their countrymen, defeated 2000 of the rebels at Benares, and cared for nothing but to be foremost in danger, and at the scoundrels who had so ruthlessly dishonoured our women, murdered our brave officers, and butchered the little helpless English children.

The annals of this rebellion will tell wonderfully for the bold British hearts that have had to cope with it; and the names of Lawrence, Reed, Wheeler, Neill, Chamberlayne, and others, will be long remembered in India.

## THE LATE WAR IN PERSIA.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEN RECOMMENDED FOR THE DECORATION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS, for their conduct in the Battle of Khooshab, under command of Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., &c., &c., on the 8th February, 1857.

Bushire, June 13, 1857.

MAJOR FORBES, commanding 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry.—At the battle of Khooshab, Major Forbes, observing a column of the enemy's infantry advancing towards him, immediately proceeded to attack them. Major Forbes had with him at the time 120 men of his regiment, that is a number about equal to one weak squadron. Observing his advance on them, the enemy's column halted, and formed square in the most regular manner. The column consisted of one strong regiment: one side of the square was just equal to the front of Major Forbes's attacking squadron. The square was formed with perfect regularity, with bayonets fixed, and the front ranks kneeling: its fire was given closely, rapidly, and steadily. The enemy's infantry appeared fully confident in the strength of their array, and there appeared to be no wavering in their ranks. Major Forbes led the squadron, at the utmost speed of their horses, straight down on the square, and, without the least check or hesitation, every horseman went through the kneeling and standing ranks. In one instant the square was broken to pieces—great numbers of men who had composed it were left dead on the spot, and the remainder dispersed in flight. In closing with the infantry square Major Forbes was severely wounded by a musket shot through the thigh; but, notwithstanding his wound, after executing the destructive charge on the square, Major Forbes, with Captains Moore and Wren, and such men as they had been able to keep together, after riding through the infantry, instantly fell on the Persian artillery, about 200 yards in rear of the broken square. Major Forbes himself killed two of the artillerymen, and Captain Moore three of the drivers of one of the guns (a brass 9-pounder), which they thus took, and for a considerable time kept possession of under a heavy fire of musketry from the Persian infantry who were around them. In this encounter Captain Moore's horse was killed, and this accident alone prevented him from at once carrying off the gun they had taken, which was ultimately left on the ground. After the fight at the gun Major Forbes was compelled by loss of blood to leave the field.

CAPT. GRAVES, commanding 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry.—This officer succeeded to the command of the regiment on Major Forbes becoming disabled by his wound. He did most gallant service throughout the day, repeatedly charging the enemy with invincible success, wherever and whenever he could get at them, and having been personally engaged in a severe struggle for one of the enemy's guns, which he finally captured after hard fighting. At the commencement of the action Captain Graves was sent by Major Forbes closely to examine the enemy's line of battle, and he performed this most dangerous and difficult duty in a manner deserving of the greatest admiration. Commencing at the left of the Persian line, Capt. Graves, accompanied by four troopers only, rode along the whole front of the enemy's army at about 200 yards distance, under a continuous fire of artillery and musketry, and, having succeeded in observing everything, returned, unhurt, in the coolest manner possible, and reported the result of his observations.

CAPT. MOORE, CAPT. WREN, LIEUT. AND ADJ. MOORE, LIEUT. SPENS, LIEUT. MALCOLMSON, CORNETS COMBE AND HILL.—These officers were present with the squadron with which Major Forbes destroyed the infantry square; they were all, of course, in front, and were among the first to break into the bayonets, in effecting which Capt. Wren's horse was shot in three places—one musket-ball, fired by a man of the kneeling ranks, entering part of the horse's neck and coming out of his withers, without apparently interfering with or delaying the animal's progress in the least. In closing with the square, also, Captain Moore's horse received three musket-balls. The horse of Cornet Combe was severely wounded in three places—two balls and a sword cut; and that of Cornet Spens by a bayonet. Lieut. Moore, the Adjutant of the regiment, was perhaps the first of all, by a horse's length. His horse leaped into the square, and instantly fell dead, crushing down his rider, and breaking his sword as he fell amid the broken ranks of the enemy. Lieut. Moore speedily extricated himself, and attempted with his broken sword to force his way through the press; but he would assuredly have lost his life had not the gallant young Lieutenant Malcolmson, observing his peril, fought his way to his dismounted comrade through a crowd of enemies to his rescue, and, giving him his stirrup, safely carried him through everything out of the range. The thoughtfulness for others, cool determination, devoted courage, and ready activity shown in extreme danger, by this young officer, Lieut. Malcolmson, appeared to me most admirable, and to be worthy of the highest honour.

CAPT. OLDFIELD, LIEUT. LE GEY, AND RIDINGMASTER BROOKS.—These officers behaved most gallantly throughout the day. Captain Oldfield's squadron took one of the guns, which was captured and remained in the possession of the British at Khooshab. The enemy fought hard for the possession of this gun, and all those around it were killed before the piece could be finally secured.

HAVILDAR RUNJEET SING, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.—This man has now been promoted to the commissioned rank of Jemadar. In the charge of the square he was shot through the centre of the breast—the ball entering in front, and lodging under his shoulder blade. The wound did not check his progress in the least, and he entered the square close to Lieutenant Moore. After riding through the square he was with Major Forbes in the attack on the enemy's guns, and there received a second wound, which immediately took from him the power of using his sword; he, however, continued to retain hold of his sword. He went on until the men re-formed for another charge, after the fight at the guns, when, coming up to his commanding officer, the havildar saluted him, told him that he was shot through the chest, and that he knew that his wounds were mortal, but that he did not mind losing his life in the least if his officers thought that he had done his duty bravely. Havildar (now Jemadar) Runjeet Sing has not yet recovered of his wounds, but is doing well.

TROOPER LALB KHAN.—This man, Lalb Khan, was with Captain Moore in the attack on the enemy's artillery, after the destruction of the square; dismounted under a heavy fire, and, at Captain Moore's order, mounted the leading horse of the Persian gun which Captain Moore was endeavouring to carry off from the midst of the enemy, as described above; and had not Captain Moore's horse just then fallen dead the attempt would have proved successful.

In considering the degree of merit due to Major Forbes and his regiment on this day, it should be borne in mind that the particular regiment that was attacked and destroyed on that occasion was some 800 strong, and was one of the very best in the Persian regular army; that the soldiers comprising it were fine, tall, strong, athletic men, from Northern Persia; that they were perfectly well accoutred, armed, and drilled according to the best European model; that they were formed in square in the most approved regular manner—four deep, with two ranks kneeling; that they stood perfectly firm and steady until the cavalry sprang into their ranks and on them; that they gave their fire with rapidity and precision up to the last moment; that this fire was such that of the eight European officers who were engaged in this charge, and their horses, five were either killed or wounded as they closed at speed with the enemy—one horse dropping dead as he sprang into the square and two others receiving three musket-balls each—while Major Forbes, the leader of the whole, was himself shot in the thigh; and, lastly, that the number of British cavalry engaged in this particular charge was, when Major Forbes commenced his attack, 120 men, and that, as many men and horses were shot during the advance, not more than about 100 could actually have fallen on the enemy, who had thus the odds of eight to one in his favour.

After the fullest inquiry, I am myself quite satisfied that the under-mentioned officers and men of the 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry are well deserving of the high distinction of the Victoria Cross for their conduct at Khooshab on the 8th February, 1857, for which I beg earnestly to recommend them. Their order of merit, in my opinion, being as I have placed their names:—Major Forbes, Lieutenant Malcolmson, Lieutenant and Adjutant Moore, Captain Moore, Captain Graves, Captain Wren, Lieutenant Spens, Cornet Combe, Cornet Hill, Captain Oldfield, Jemadar Runjeet Sing, Trooper Lalb Khan.

I have further to observe that, though not actually engaged in the charge

on the enemy's square, the conduct of Lieutenant Le Geyt and Ridingmaster Brooks appears to be worthy of distinction.

It is found quite impossible to specify other individual instances of distinguished bravery among the lower ranks of the regiment, where all appear to have done their duty heroically; but, in addition to the list of names given above, I would respectfully recommend that two Crosses be given to each troop of the regiment, according to the provisions of the thirteenth article of the rules regarding the decoration of the Victoria Cross. (Signed) JOHN JACOB, Brigadier-General, Commanding at Bushire.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

ASTLEY'S.—The management have taken advantage of the renewed interest in Indian affairs now existing to revive the spectacle of "El Hyder, or, the Chief of the Ghaut Mountains." The story, which turns on the perils incurred by the chief El Hyder in rescuing the heir to an Eastern throne from the perils that beset him, is in this piece clearly enough delineated, and the hero himself was effectively played by Mr. Holloway. The part of the *Usurper* was sustained by Mr. Mark Howard, who displays remarkable energy. Of the scenery we can speak with high commendation—it is characterised by great variety and much picturesque beauty. There is, of course, the usual amount of skirmishing; and there is also a siege of the city, which is very skilfully and effectively managed. The arena has received a new rider of great spirit. Middle Mellos is a French horsewoman of superior attainments. Her changes of costume, and pose, while the horse is at full speed, are most numerous and surprising. Altogether, this equestrian theatre maintains its old renown.

STANDARD.—Miss Glyn is engaged at this theatre for a series of Shakspearean performances, extending altogether over twelve nights. Her popularity apparently remains undiminished; and the sorrows of *Hermione*, *Isabella*, and *Malfi's* famous *Duchess*, still find responses in the hearts of the million. These periodical demonstrations in favour of the highest English drama are of great value: they testify to a love of poetic action on the stage, apart from any accessories save those of decent scenery and appropriate costume. On Monday we witnessed the "Winter's Tale" with much pleasure. Throughout it was quietly acted, and listened to with profound attention. At the end, and not before, there was great applause.

LYCEUM.—Professor Anderson commenced a brief season of "Magic and Mystery" on Monday. The amusements and tricks are as usual, with the exception of a new wonder, that of hatching a number of live canaries in a volume held by a gentleman in the pit, and the herculean traction feat which excites so much uproarious amusement. The house was crowded.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—M. Jullien has announced a grand closing festival at these gardens, to commence on Monday next, and continue twelve days. Amongst the many distinguished artistes whose names appear in the programme are Madame Grisi, Madame Alboni, and Madame Gassier, who will form "a constellation of vocal talent (to use the language of the bills) which has never been excelled." The great novel feature, however, of the festival will be a "Country Village Fair," which will include a variety of rural sports, embracing all the principal amusements of a rustic holiday. This fair will be continued from day to day, and will be enlivened by old English games and dances, together with pyrotechnic displays under the skilful management of Mr. Southby. Taking these popular elements of success into consideration, and observing that during the festival there are to be a Beethoven night, a Mendelssohn night, a Mozart night, a Verdi night, a Donizetti night, a Bellini night, and a Haydn night, it will be seen that M. Jullien is about to surpass all his previous efforts to amuse the pleasure-seeking public.

## FINE ARTS.

## ART UNION OF LONDON.

OUR readers are no doubt aware that this is an exhibition rather of the performances of promising graduates than of the established elders of the profession. As regards the subjects in general there is a superabundance of English landscape, a sprinkling of foreign ditto, some genre pictures, and scarcely any history. There is a disposition to observe minutely and accurately the rich lowlands of England, the bold mountains of Wales, and the sands of the coast, with changeable cloud and breeze-ruffled sea, and the same indisposition to attack the difficulties of the human form. We do not complain; it is the national genius. Better good landscapes than faulty outline of human members, or histrionic expression as if of a *tableau vivant* where the actors are not good masters of pantomime.

No. 5, "The Child's Grave," by J. H. S. Mann, shows good drawing expended on a subject that goes home to the sympathies and affections. A family assembles in the churchyard of a village, and the varied expression of its members, from the grandmother to the youngest, in whom the stronger affections have as yet taken no root, is pleasingly done. A painter of rich imagination might have made more of a drama of this subject, and the faces of the young people are perhaps a shade too refined and aristocratic for the country parish; but this is a small matter. Mr. Mann takes a high position in the Art-Union Exhibition, and No. 5 recalls those exquisite lines of Cole-ridge:—

Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,  
Death came with friendly care,  
The opening bud to heaven conveyed,  
And bade it blossom there.

No. 16, "Shades of Evening on the Glaslyn, North Wales," H. J. Boddington. This is one of this gentleman's most successful efforts: great skill is shown in selection of the point of view, but we think he would have done better to have kept all the lower part of the picture cold. But the sharp line of dark foreground against the floods of warm sunlight is very effective. If Mr. Boddington would be on his guard against a slight tendency to the meretricious he would take a higher rank: as it is, this is one of the best landscapes in the room.

No. 37, "A Return from Jack-fishing in Llangorse Lake, near Brecon"—a scene of Welsh lake sport, with a most picturesque nook of the hill in the distance, by J. Tennant—shows keen observation of this description of landscape: the sedge, the water-lilies, the boat on the brink, and the figure who seems to hint that the caught fish is a twelve-pounder, make us impatient of being imprisoned between square miles of brick and mortar at this rural time of year.

No. 22, "Lynemouth," by J. Webb, upholds our English marine school, which has such a reputation on the Continent. Sands, clouds, an old weather-beaten watch-tower, and a good sweep of the coast are fine materials for the pencil of Mr. Webb. An uncertainty of touch and a slight incompatibility of tone are the defects Mr. Webb must guard against.

No. 59, "A Family Group," by Willis, is of the hirsute species. Goats milking and browsing on downs overlooking the sea show that Mr. Landseer is giving a direction to younger aspirants which may become a school. We do not mean that this is here a base imitation of this great artist. The artist does not set his animals in action so as to make a drama; the animals are quiescent, and their coats and expressions are well seized; the handling of this picture is firm and free.

Perhaps the ablest picture in this exhibition is (96) "Falstaff Promising to Marry Dame Quickly," by D. W. Deane, where we are reminded of the flattery of the gullible landlady, capped by the imitable borrowing of thirty shillings in prospect of being called Madam, the lady who should henceforth be above the familiarities of Eastcheap. The prince of borrowers is here in all his glory, and the accessories are careful, the palatial tapestry excepted, which is clearly out of place in a tavern of those days; the painting vigorous and brilliant.

In the water-colour department we were most pleased with (131) "Pallanza, Lago Maggiore," by Rowbotham; and, as a contrast (132), "Calm—a Scene in Holland," by Inglefield.

## GLASGOW ART-UNION EXHIBITION, RAIL-MALL EAST.

THE increasing wealth of this commercial metropolis of the west of Scotland tempts some of our best artists to send their productions to the Exhibition there. Glasgow may not have the taste for, and knowledge of, the fine arts possessed by Edinburgh; but, as a provincial exhibition, that of Glasgow is always a good one.

In the present Art-Union collection Spanish life suggests the most striking subjects. "Lovers at a Window," by J. Phillip, represents

a brilliant moonlight night in the south of Spain, that land of cloudless skies and love-making. A conversation takes place at a window while another member of the family inside is dozing. A more perfect representation of the pale greenish hues of moonlight we never saw. All is clear, solid, firm, painting; and the Spanish character of the scene complete. The lovers are unmistakably real Andalusians. As a glimpse of life, and as a picture of illusion, this work is admirable.

Ansell's "Asses Drinking at Seville" shows the sudden movement ahead which this painter has made by his trip to Spain. Change of scene, material, and occupation often gives new life and vigour to an artist who at home seems circumscribed. But then the mind of the artist must be a *tabula rasa*, the ready recipient of the new life, nature, and colour around him. Wilkie went to Spain in order to Wilkify it, and he broke down unquestionably. Ansell has allowed himself to be Hispanicised, and his success is undoubted. He is no longer a mere animal-painter; he takes rank as a colourist and landscape-painter of high degree. The pack-asses, so thoroughly Arab in equipment, the embrowned withered face of the old man, and the youthful freshness of the dark-eyed Andalusian girl, are admirable.

"Sabbath in Winter," by J. Ritchie, appeals to the religious feelings; and represents a crowded congregation in the moment of dispersion. The old church eaves drop with icicles; a dim sun of January casts a deep crimson reflection on the windows of the tower; and the position in life of the various groups may be defined from their dress and appearance. The picture is of some size, and the composition shows considerable skill. From the quantity of snow the tone is unpleasant, but the mere imitation of it is excellent.

"The Auld Stile," by Thomas Faed, illustrative of "Saw ye Johnnie comin' quo' she," is one of Mr. Faed's charming Scotch lassies (in which he is supreme), backed by a woodland scene. The sole figure is classical in grace, and with all Mr. Faed's well-known brilliancy of colour.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual congress of this association will commence at Norwich on Monday next, and will continue its sittings and excursions throughout the week. The Earl of Albemarle has been chosen president, and the proceedings will commence with a public meeting in the Guildhall of Norwich, when the noble lord will deliver an inaugural address. Mr. T. J. Pettigrew will then favour the congress with an introductory sketch of the antiquities of Norfolk, and an examination will next be made of the castle, churches, &c., of the city. An evening meeting will also be held in the Guildhall for the reading and discussion of papers. On Tuesday visits will be made to St. Andrew's-hall, the remains of the Convent of Black Friars, the Cathedral (upon which Mr. H. H. Burnell will lecture), and the Bishop's Palace. A conversation will fill up the evening. Wednesday will be occupied with an examination of the antiquities of King's Lynn and Castle Rising, and a meeting in the evening at Norwich. Thursday will be devoted to an excursion to Great Yarmouth, and remarks will be offered on the fine old parish church by Mr. C. J. Palmer; Burgh Camp, Caistor Castle, and Somerleyton-hall (the seat of Sir S. M. Peto) will be also visited, and a public dinner in the Townhall at Yarmouth, and a conversation at Mr. Palmer's well-known mansion will close the day. On Friday excursions will be made to East Dereham Church, Walsingham, and Binham Priors, and East Barsham-hall, an evening meeting at Norwich closing the proceedings. On Saturday the remains of the Priory at Thetford will be examined, and Ely Cathedral will be visited and lectured upon by Mr. C. E. Davis. A final meeting will close the congress.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—The annual exhibition and meetings of this society commenced at Waterford on Monday. There are between six and seven hundred exhibitors, besides those who send machines and implements. The trial of ploughs and other implements has excited much interest. The Lord Lieutenant was present at the latter part of the proceedings.

THE WENLOCK OLYMPIC CLASS, a branch of the Agricultural Reading Society at Much Wenlock, held its eighth annual fête on the racecourse, on Wednesday week, when the usual prizes were contended for in a variety of athletic and other games. The Olympic class, supported chiefly through the instrumentality of Mr. W. P. Brookes, was instituted with a view of promoting, by a system of prize-giving, a competition among its members for useful, industrial, and intellectual attainments. At a meeting of the class on Tuesday a competition took place among boys and girls for prizes bestowed for proficiency in useful and industrial attainments: the prizes were for knitting, sewing, arithmetic, writing, reading, spelling, drawing, Bible history, and English history.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF SILLOTH DOCK.—On Tuesday the foundation-stone of this dock, intended as a new port for Carlisle, was laid by Sir James Graham, amid a vast concourse of spectators—the greater number of whom had come from Carlisle, where high holiday was kept on the occasion. Prayer having been offered up for the success of the undertaking by the Rev. F. Redford, the hon. Baronet gave an appropriate and animated address. On the completion of the ceremony the shareholders and their guests proceeded to a spacious shed, which had been handsomely fitted up as a dining-hall, and sat down to a splendid banquet. The festivities were kept up to a late hour, and it was midnight before the last train arrived in Carlisle.

BANQUET TO MR. CARDWELL.—At Oxford, on Thursday week, between 1100 and 1200 persons sat down to a banquet in Magdalen College Meadow, Oxford, to celebrate the return of Mr. Cardwell for that city. The right hon. gentleman was received with much enthusiasm, and addressed his constituents in an eloquent and feeling speech, justly priding himself on the way in which he had been re-elected for that ancient city.

A PRAYER MEETING FOR INDIA.—On Monday evening several thousand persons of all grades in society, and of various religious denominations, assembled in the great music saloon of the Victoria Rooms, Bristol, for the purpose of joining in united prayer for British India. Devotional exercises were engaged in, consisting of the reading of Scripture and prayer; and several hymns, specially chosen for the occasion, were sung. The audience manifested a general feeling of devoutness; and among those on the platform were several mourners for relatives lost at Delhi and other places.

NORWICH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The litigation which has been pending for nearly four years in Chancery, with regard to the management of the Free Grammar School at Norwich, seems in a fair way of being settled. Two schools are to be formed, and one of them is to be devoted more particularly to "commercial" objects.

NOVEL TIMEPIECE.—A watchmaker of Newport has in his shop window a timepiece of peculiar construction and recent invention, showing the hour not at Greenwich alone, but in all parts of the world. The names of places of note are arranged in a circle, according to their respective longitudes.

HOPS.—The first pocket of new hops arrived at market, the growth of Jeremiah Smith, Esq., of Springfield Lodge, Rye, and was sold by Richard and Robert Russell to Mr. Thomas Fothergill, hop-merchant, Manchester, at £10 per cwt.

A SAVAGE WIFE-MURDER, committed in a state of drunkenness, has disgraced the village of Plawsworth, near Durham. James Magee, a pitman, and his wife Dorothy, had been drinking together in a village inn one night till the wife was unable to move. They then determined to stay all night; but early in the morning the landlady was aroused by a noise, and looking out saw Magee in the road brutally kicking his wife with his iron-tipped boots while she lay helpless. The fellow proceeded home, leaving her on the roadside, and on arriving, told his daughters he had left their mother asleep on the road. The daughters found their mother insensible, and in a few hours she died. The murderer was at once arrested.

SERIOUS RIOT AT PAISLEY RACES.—Shortly after the termination of the hurdle race on Friday (last week) a riot took place among the crowd, from which serious consequences resulted. Some colliers quarrelled with some country people, the police interfered, and were savagely maltreated. A number of the rioters are in custody.

FIRE AT STONEHOUSE.—A fire broke out on Saturday night in the burning-ground of Messrs. Laffer and Morgan, cork-manufacturers, Strand-street, Stonehouse, whereby the whole of the extensive range of premises occupied by that firm, and by Messrs. England and Holberton, Government contractors, was entirely destroyed.

HUMAN REMAINS FOUND.—On Thursday and Friday (last week) some workmen engaged at the public bowling-green and other playgrounds of the East Links, Leith, came on about twenty human skeletons about a foot from the surface of the ground. The skeletons are supposed to be those of persons who fell at the siege of Leith, or of those who died during the great plague in the middle of the seventeenth century. The latter supposition is more generally entertained, as traces of coffins have been found, and as it is known that during the plague many bodies were buried in the Links.

A FIRE took place at Prince Albert's property, Flemish Farm, on Saturday morning last. It is supposed that the fire was occasioned by the spontaneous combustion of one of the hayricks, and, the flames extending to a second rick, both were totally destroyed.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT happened at the Elemore Colliery on Thursday week. As a pitman named Hunter was being drawn up to "bank" (to the surface) from the bottom of Lady-pit, a loop in the descending chain got over his head and wrenched it from his body.



NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HER Majesty is very wisely filling up the time necessary to bring the Session to a close by making a pleasant cruise in the Royal yacht. The little squadron was reported at Alderney on Wednesday, but the Queen will have returned before these lines are published. It may be mentioned that the state of the sea must have been such as to test the sailor powers of the illustrious party.

The whitebait having been eaten, and the Appropriation Bill introduced, the Session may be considered as simply awaiting the *coup de grace*, which (while we write) it is hoped may be given this week. The Divorce Bill only stops the way. It at length struggled through Committee, its final progress being perhaps accelerated by the absence of its great enemy, Mr. Gladstone, who has been prevented from attending the House in consequence of the demise of Lady Lyttelton, his sister-in-law. Sir W. Heathcote, who had undertaken Mr. Gladstone's work, did it much more briefly than the latter would have done. The business was to set forth the clerical view of the question, to prevent, if possible, the marriage of divorced persons, but, at all events, to relieve such of the clergy as felt conscientious objections to the performance of the service. Over such persons, from the necessity of doing so,

Fate granted half their prayer,  
The other half dispersed in empty air.

The cruelty of refusing marriage to such persons was eschewed, but the objecting clergyman is relieved from penalties for declining to solemnise such a union, though any other clergyman, with larger views, may perform that ceremony in the church of the objector. This compromise is just—it would have been almost as harsh to compel the clergyman to commit what he deemed an irreligious act as to deny to the divorced person the chance of retrieving past errors by a life of privacy and morality. The Lords, or rather two or three of them, have signified that they ought to have had more time to discuss the Commons' amendments than they are likely to have; but the President of the Council begged them distinctly to understand that the bill would be pressed by the Government.

Whether another Indian mail will be received or not in the course of the coming week is uncertain; but the probability is, that the mail that left Bombay on the 2nd will be heard of at Trieste on or about the 27th. Meantime we have only to hope that the barbarities of the insurrection have been fearfully avenged, and that the miscreants who took refuge in Delhi have found it their tomb. Fresh atrocities are detailed in almost every letter that gets into print; and when we consider the effect which they produce upon ordinary calm and humane men at home, who one and all join in the cry for vengeance, we may imagine their maddening effect upon the soldiery in India, and upon officers who hear of the foul murder of the wives, daughters, and infants of their friends and comrades. We may be well assured that little mercy will be shown in the hour of carnage, or rather that the truest mercy will be shown in the ruthless slaughter of monsters who should be extirpated from the face of the beautiful land they have polluted with innocent blood now crying from the ground.

The Militia, when the harvest is done, will be called on to beat their reaping-hooks into swords, to form an army for home defence. £200,000 has been taken for the purpose, and 10,000 men are to be embodied during the vacation; should more be needed hereafter, Parliament can be applied to in February. But it is earnestly to be hoped that this important and constitutional force will be treated in a different manner from that we have been accustomed to witness. The old classical name of the body has lost its savour, and a militia-man is not regarded with the respect which the idea of such a patriot ought to command. The citizen who lays aside his peaceful work, and applies himself to arms simply for the defence of his country, is in every way a more honourable and dignified person than any hired soldier who offers his services to fight in any part of the world. Such is theory; but in practice the ludicrous intervenes, and the militia-man shares the fate of most amateurs. This is not his fault. He ought to be drilled and disciplined with as much care as a man in the Line; and the authorities should do everything to show that the country respects and honours the force. Its moral and soldierly character should be elevated as much as possible; and, above all, the Militia should not be made the nursery for the Line, but the men should be taught to be proud of their own regiment, and to preserve a loyalty to its colours.

Official details of the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph experiment have been published, but they can say little more than that the rope broke, except that, according to Mr. Bright, it broke in consequence of his leaving it for a few minutes in the hands of a mechanic of "insufficient intelligence." The vessel was under-manned, and the staff, therefore, worn out and exhausted. This is a result which had the shortcomings of the Circumlocution Office effected it would have justly drawn down the scoff of the public; and we really do not see why "men of business" are to be more lightly treated. However, that is the affair of the shareholders—we have only to regret the temporary ill-fortune of a magnificent experiment, the perfect success of which we hope to chronicle in these columns.

Spollen, recently acquitted of the murder of Mr. Little, has been pursuing a course so at variance with English ideas of decency that it is difficult to understand how it was permitted even in Ireland. He has been summoning audiences to assemble at a Dublin theatre and for a shilling a piece to hear his narrative of his connection with the whole case. The attendance, it is to the credit of the people, was exceedingly small, and, moreover, the sentiments of the outsiders were hostile to Spollen's proceedings. According to the report, he merely made a whining appeal for money with which to emigrate, and, in answer to observations by some who were present, he used expressions upon which it is useless to seek to speculate, because the man has been tried and acquitted, but which scarcely appear the utterance of a manly spirit, conscious of innocence.

We casually mentioned last week that Mr. Disraeli had an opportunity of hanging an *immortelle* on the tomb of Mr. Croker. So far from his being inclined to do so, we observe that the able journal which is supposed to be Mr. Disraeli's organ has published a very bitter memorial of Croker, and has spoken of the Conservative champion with an acerbity which a Liberal paper would scarcely have manifested, especially while the object of censure lay unburied. The question is not one for the general public; but, as a mere episode in political morals, it may be noted as an illustration of the proverbial ingratitude manifested by the party to which Mr. Disraeli belongs to those who have done them faithful service. This, however, may be a benefit to society, as aiding to deter men of ability and self-respect from enlisting under such chieftainship.

IRISH POPLIN.—We understand that her Majesty the Queen has transmitted to the Messrs. Atkinson and Co. (the head of the firm being the Lord Mayor of Dublin) a large order for Irish poplin, to form a part of the trousseau of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal: in compliment to Ireland, one of the dresses commanded to be manufactured is an emerald green, richly tissue in gold sham-rock.—*Dublin Paper.*

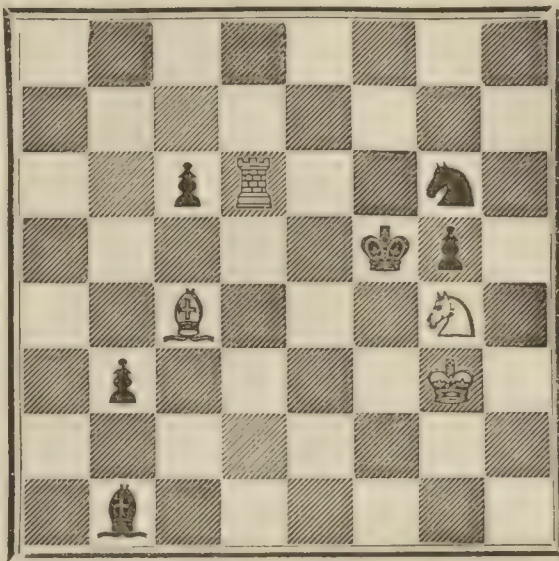
CHESS.

\* \* \* Our Notices to Correspondents are unavoidably postponed.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 700.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K Kt 4th	Kt to Q Kt 7th.	3. R to Q R 6th	K or Kt moves
2. R to Q R 4th	K to Q Kt sq	4. R to Q R 8th—Mate.	
(a) 1. R to K Kt 4th	K to Q sq	3. K to K B 7th	K moves
	Kt to K sq	4. R takes Kt—Mate.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 701.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 6th (ch)	P takes Q	3. Kt from Q R 7th	Q takes Kt
2. B takes P (ch)	K to Q 5th	4. Kt to K 6th—Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 705.  
By J. B., of Bridport.  
BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play and mate in three moves.

MEETING OF THE CHESS ASSOCIATION AT MANCHESTER.

Notwithstanding some mistakes in the arrangements, the most conspicuous of which were, first, the building chosen for the assemblage, a place that, however suitable for the accommodation of a provincial Chess Club, was felt to be somewhat unsuitable both in size and importance to the reception of so numerous and so respectable a body as the "Chess Association;" and, secondly, the want of a "playing committee," or marshals of the lists, whose business it should have been to see that all combats appointed to take place were duly fought;—notwithstanding these and some other less important drawbacks, the Passage of Arms at Manchester reflects credit on its directors, and will be remembered long and pleasantly as one of the most successful annual gatherings which the Association has had. The number of visitors during the days of play must have been between three and four hundred, and among them were many of the best-known and stanchest promoters of the game. Of those who took part in the contests, the chief foreign players were Anderssen, Löwenthal, Horwitz, Harrwitz, Pindar, Kyllman, Kling, Hasche, and Heine-man; the leading British champions Staunton, Boden, Salmon, Owen, Medley, Kipping, Gordon, Donaldson, Brien, Wayne, Cadman, Duval, Blunden, Hughes, Blackstone, Wood, Cohen, Soul, Avery, and Jephcott. In our last we gave the moves in the great consultation match game played by Messrs. Staunton, Boden, and Kipping, against Messrs. Anderssen, Horwitz, and Kling. Simultaneously with this interesting and arduous battle, Messrs. Löwenthal and Harrwitz commenced their return match, the first game of which, after eleven hours' hard fighting, terminated in "a draw." This was preceded by what was called a "one-game tourney"—the competitors being allowed to play only one game with each other. Eight combatants engaged in this somewhat chance-medley skirmish—viz., Anderssen, Löwenthal, Horwitz, Harrwitz, Boden, Pindar, Brien, and Soul. In the first round Anderssen was pitted by lot against Harrwitz, and defeated him; Löwenthal was victor over Horwitz, Pindar conquered Brien, and Boden beat Soul. In the next course Löwenthal won his game of Anderssen, and Pindar succumbed to Boden. The two remaining winners then played a drawn game, and Löwenthal being unable to play until late the next day, when Mr. Boden was compelled to depart, the latter resigned the prize. In a subordinate one-game match, for which sixteen competitors entered, the prize was gained by the Rev. John Owen, who, by some error, had been excluded from the principal tourney, in which he was fairly entitled to take part. The consultation match between Manchester and Oxford for a magnificent set of ivory chessmen, which had been left undetermined at the Leamington meeting of the Association, was resumed on the second day, Manchester being represented by Owen, Pindar, and Burnell; and Oxford by Brien, Kyllman, and Avery. After a long and arduous struggle the Manchester champions were victorious, and carried off the enviable prize.

A Consultation Match was commenced, on the third day of the assembly, between Scotland and Ireland; Messrs. Gordon and Donaldson officiating as the Scottish chiefs, and the Rev. G. Salmon and Sir John Blunden as champions of Erin; but, unfortunately, it was not finished. Nor was this the only disappointment. Of the return match between Löwenthal and Harrwitz, from which so much amusement had been anticipated, only one game came off—a drawn one, as we before mentioned; and the proposed encounter between Mr. Staunton and Mr. Anderssen, which would have excited universal interest, fell through, owing to the unexpected departure of the German champion the day before that appointed for the fight. In addition to the weightier conflicts, the sports embraced a variety of single-handed contests, among which the most attractive were a blindfold *partie*, capably fought on both sides, between Anderssen and Harrwitz, which was won by the latter; and another game without the board, between Harrwitz and Pindar, wherein Harrwitz was again victorious.

The admirers of ingenious problems, too, were delighted by the exhibition of some beautiful Chess stratagems, contributed by Messrs. Healey, Silas Angus, and Campbell, to the first of whom was awarded a handsome prize for superiority in this branch of the science; and the lovers of good cheer were amply soled for the time and attention bestowed upon the play by an excellent dinner at its termination.

The following are the moves in the game played in the "One-Game Tourney" between Messrs. ANDERSSSEN and HARRWITZ:—  
(Philidor's Defence to the Knight's Opening).

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	28. P to Q 5th	Q R to Q Kt sq
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	29. K Kt to Q 4th	K B P takes P
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to K 2nd	30. Q Kt to K 6th	K R to K sq
4. P to Q 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	31. K R takes P	K Kt to Q B 6th (ch)
5. P to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	32. P takes Kt	P takes P (discovering ch)
6. P to K R 3rd	Castles	33. K to Q R sq	Q R to Q Kt 7th
7. K B to Q Kt 3rd	Q B to K 3rd	34. Q to K B 4th	K R to Q Kt sq
8. Q B to K Kt 5th	K Kt to K R 4th	35. K Kt to Q Kt 3d	P to Q B 7th
9. Q B takes K B	Q takes B	36. Q R to Q B sq	R to Q Kt 8th (ch)
10. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K R 3rd	37. R takes R	P tks R, becoming a Q (ch)
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd	38. K takes Q	K to K B 2nd
12. K Kt to K R 4th	K to R 2nd	39. Q to Q B 3rd	R to K Kt sq
13. K Kt to K Kt 2d	K Kt to Kt 2nd	40. Q takes Q R P	P to Q B 3rd
14. B takes B	K Kt takes B	41. Q Kt to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to K Kt 2nd
15. K Kt to K 3rd	P to K B 4th	42. Q to Q B 3rd (ch)	K to K R 3rd
16. Q to K 2nd	Q to K B 2nd	43. Q to K B 6th	Q B P takes P
17. P to K R 4th	P to K B 5th	44. Q to K B 7th	R to K Kt 2nd
18. K Kt to Q B 2nd	P to K R 4th	45. Q to K B 8th	Kt to K Kt sq
19. K R to K B sq	P to Q Kt 4th	46. K Kt to Q 4th	Q to Q Kt 2d (ch)
20. Q Kt to K B 3rd	K to Kt sq	47. K to Q B 2nd	Q to Q R 3rd
21. Castles on Q side	K Kt to Q B 4th	48. Kt to K B 5th (ch)	P takes Kt
22. K to Q Kt sq	P to Q R 4th	49. Kt to K B 7th (ch)	
23. Q Kt to K Kt 5th	Q to Q 2nd		
24. P to Q 4th	K Kt to Q R 5th		
25. K R to K Kt sq	K P takes P		
26. Q B P takes P	Q Kt to Kt 2nd		
27. P to K B 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th		

And mate next move.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Charles James Lord Bishop Blomfield has been sworn under £60,000 personality; Lord Alvanley, £16,000 within the province of Canterbury; Dowager Countess of Westmoreland, £6000; Right Hon. Lady Caroline Stewart, £3000; John Twinn, Esq., of Wallasey, Chester, £35,000 within the province of Canterbury; E. A. Rees, M.D., Finsbury-square, £14,000.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE admirers of "post and paddock" pleasures have had their fill at York this week. The Rawcliffe sale was, however, only a poor one, as Messrs. Merry and Padwick were not there, and the highest prices were 205 gs. for a Slane colt, which was given by J. Dawson, and 200 gs. for a Flying Dutchman colt, who fell to Mr. Gully's nod.

The day's racing comprised ten events; but one ended in a walk over on the part of Manganese, who was heavily bandaged, and could hardly raise a gallop. Rosa Bonheur and Angury made a capital fight for the Oaks with Tasmania, who was beat at the gravel-road, but struggled home first by a neck. Immense curiosity was excited to see the much-talked-of Streamer, by Longbow, out of Canezou, perform in the Black Duck Stakes. He is a very large animal of great substance; but it was evident that a curb on the off leg had stopped him in his training; added to which, the heavy ground, which was slightly flooded in some parts, did not suit his action. Although the odds seemed so fearfully against him, Lord Glasgow boldly laid down his thousand; and his lovely little filly, by Teddington out of Maid of Masham (who had been bred with one of John Osborne's), skimmed over the ground like a swallow with the lead, and defeated "the giant's" rush by a neck on the post amid great cheering. This is the first of the Teddingtons that has ever won, and, in fact, the first that has come out. The Convivial Stakes fell to the lot of a sister to Ellington very easily, Star of the East and Cor-wold being no where, and Wilton, the first of the Grosvenors, and a very fine animal, second. The Queen's Plate was run a match between Warlock and Fisherman. The former led at a slow pace to the woodside, where Nat made it much stronger; at the distance Fisherman went up, and a tremendous race ensued, but the winner of the St. Leger was never headed, and won by a neck. Skirmisher did the same to Strathnaver and his other rivals (among whom Saunterer did not appear), and Johnny Osborne led them at a great bat from end to end. The backers of Blink Bonny did not exactly like the exhibition he made of Strathnaver; and, certainly, never before did one stable possess four such horses as Fandango, Vedette, Skirmisher, and Ignoramus. The latter has gone back in the St. Leger betting, but, we believe, without much cause. It is decided that next year's York Meeting will extend over four days.

Next week's meetings comprise Radcliffe from Monday to Wednesday; Egham, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Weston-super-Mare, on Tuesday; Tiverton, on Wednesday; and Leith, Stockton, Hereford, and Ipswich, on Thursday and Friday. Chabron will be sold on Monday at Tattersall's, as well as nine Melton hunters and three hacks, the property of Mr. Craven, who is not going to hunt at Melton this season. Among them is the Rapid Roan, perhaps the best of the Knight of the Thistle's stock that ever appeared at a cover-side. We fear that, owing to ancient fox-hunting differences in Dorsetshire, there is little chance of Mr. Farquarhason changing his mind, and we know not who would like to succeed him, as the county is so divided in the matter. William Drayton, late head whip to the Ledbury, is, we hear, to hunt them, but we do not believe that the selection of a Hambledon huntsman has yet been made. Grouse-shooting has been considerably better than last year, but yet decidedly below the mark.

Woolwich Annual, Burnham, Teignmouth, Ramsgate, and "Lime-house, Millwall, and Poplar" Regattas come off on Monday; Bermuda and Rotherhithe Apprentices', Hastings, and the Tower of London on Tuesday; Royal Western on Wednesday; Royal Northern Yacht Club, at Dunoon, on Wednesday and Thursday; Torbay Royal on Thursday; City of Glasgow on Thursday and Friday; and Clyde Model Yacht Club, at Helensburgh, on Friday.

The County of Surrey play their return match with the North of England on Monday; and on the same day the Sussex v. Kent issue will be tried at Gravesend. All England is engaged on Thursday against Twenty of the Priory Park Club; while the United also meet a very mixed Twenty-two—of eighteen gentlemen of the Liverpool Club, and two club bowlers, as well as two bowlers of England.

YARMOUTH RACES.—TUESDAY.

Norfolk and Suffolk Handicap.—Druid, 1. Tame Deer, 2. Great Yarmouth Nursery Handicap.—Woodmite, 1. Princess Anne, 2. Tradesman's Plate.—Druid, 1. Tync, 2.

YORK AUGUST MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Zetland Stakes.—Little Cob, 1. Leo, 2. Yorkshire Oaks.—Tasmania, 1. Augury, 2. Black Duck Stakes.—Maid of Masham filly, 1. Streamer, 2. Convivial Stakes.—Sister to Ellington, 1. Wilton, 2. Her Majesty's Plate.—Warlock, 1. Fisherman, 2. Biennial Stakes.—Skirmisher, 1. Strathnaver, 2. Chesterfield Handicap.—Diphthong colt, 1. Elleremire, 2. Bramham Park Stakes.—Mostissima walked over.

THURSDAY.

Filly Sapling Stakes.—Syllabus walked over. Juvenile Stakes.—Target, 1. Massacre, 2. Prince of Wales Stakes.—Proud Preston Peg, 1. Amsterdam, 2. Ebor Handicap.—El Hakim, 1. Tasmania, 2. Ebor St. Leger.—Vedette, 1. Schiedam, 2. Lottery Plate.—Thames Darrell walked over. Hopeful Stakes.—Sir Colin, 1. Logie o' Buchan, 2. Biennial Stakes.—Amsterdam, 1. Intercidona, 2. Rawcliffe Produce Stakes.—Sister to Ellington, 1. Sanbeam, 2. Eglinton Stakes.—Ellerdale's dam filly, 1. Hepatica, 2.

CRICKET.

Surrey Club v. Wimbledon: These clubs played a match on the Surrey ground, Kennington Oval, on Tuesday, when Surrey met with a signal defeat, as the following score will illustrate:—Wimbledon, first innings, 80; second innings, 120. Surrey, first innings, 42; second innings, 12.

Eton v. Ripley, with Mortlock and Hincley, two of the players of England, given: This, one of the most scientific matches that has been played at Eton this season, came off on Monday in the Brocas. The game not being played out was decided by the first innings. Score: Eton, 44; Ripley, 31.

St. John's Wood v. Grosvenor Club: This match was played on Friday (last week), at Lord's Ground, when the Grosvenor were the victors, with ten wickets standing.

North v. the South: This match was played on Thursday and Friday, at Tufnell Park, and ended in favour of the North, with eight wickets standing.

Turf Club v. Grosvenor: This match was played on Lord's Ground, on Monday, and resulted in a victory for the Turf; it being decided by the first innings, as the game was not played out.

Borough of Lambeth Club v. Eleven Non-commissioned Officers of the Royal Artillery: This match was played on Tuesday, on the officers' ground, at Woolwich. The Borough exhibited some excellent batting, and proved much too strong for their opponents, winning in one innings, with 153 runs over.

AQUATICS.

London Unity Rowing Club: A very spirited four-oared cutter race amongst the members of the above club took place on Monday afternoon, from Barnes-bridge to Putney, for five silver tankards for the first boat, and five other pieces of plate for the second, the whole presented by the proprietor of Canterbury Hall. Messrs. G. Hurst, C. Boden, E. Tuttle, C. Jackson (T. Tomkins, coxswain), 1. Messrs. R. Jones, T. Day, J. Burrows, H. Dainton (T. Sheppard, coxswain), 2.

Greenwich 50th Annual Regatta: This old-established regatta for a new boat and other prizes came off on Monday. In the grand heat Wm. Mascoc came in first.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—A Parliamentary return just published, on the motion of Colonel Sykes, M.P., gives the following statistical details of our empire in India:—It would appear that the gross total area of all the Governments of India is 1,466,576 square miles; the British states occupying 837,412; the native states, 627,910; and the French and Portuguese possessions, 1254; and that the gross total population is 180,584,297 souls—viz., 131,990,901 in the British states, 48,376,247 in the native, and 517,149 in the foreign possessions of France and Portugal. The British states, under the Governor-General of India in Council, cover an area of 246,050 square miles, and are peopled by 23,255,972 souls; the states under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal occupy 221,969 square miles, and are peopled by 40,852,397 souls; the states under the Lieutenant-Governor of the north-west provinces occupy 105,759 miles, and are peopled by 33,655,193 souls; the states under the Madras Government occupy 132,090 miles, and are peopled by 22,437,297 souls; and the states under the Bombay Government occupy 131,544 square miles, and are peopled by 11,790,042 souls. The native states in the Bengal Presidency occupy 515,533 square miles, and are peopled by 38,702,206 souls; those in the Madras Presidency occupy 51,802 miles, and are peopled by 5,213,671 souls; and those in the Bombay Presidency occupy a space of 60,575 square miles, and are peopled by 6,440,370 souls. The French territory in India covers an area of 188 square miles, and is peopled by 203,887 souls; while the Portuguese territory occupies an area of 1066 square miles, and is peopled by 313,262 souls.



## LAYING THE ATLANTIC CABLE.



PAYING OUT THE LAND END OF THE CABLE FROM THE STERN OF THE "NIAGARA."

THE construction and shipment of this wonder of the age having already been fully illustrated in our Journal, it remains but to present to our readers, in picture and descriptive detail, the laying of the cable from the extreme point of Ireland to St. John's, Newfoundland, which has already been connected by submarine telegraph with the continent of America. The forms and inauguration ceremonies by which the labour was preceded have been of an interesting and impressive character; and the arrangements made at Valentia have partaken of national import. The arrival of the American and English steam-vessels, granted by the respective Governments of the two countries for the purpose of laying the cable, was looked for with much interest in the harbour of Queenstown, this being selected as the place of rendezvous for the vessels prior to the commencement of the arduous undertaking. The *Leopard* and *Cyclops* were the first to arrive. The share which the latter vessel has

had in the work is a very important one, having taken soundings along the route which it is proposed that the cable shall follow. She proceeded from Valentia to St. John's, testing the depth of the ocean at intervals all along the route, and these were checked by a second set of soundings taken on the voyage homewards. The result has been to substantiate the general correctness of the measurements made about twelve months since by the *Arctic*, and to afford a further confirmation, if any were needed, of the existence of a well-defined bank extending in nearly a great circle between the two continents.

At nine o'clock on the 29th ult. the monster American steam-ship *Niagara* arrived in Queenstown, and anchored in the man-of-war roads. She was accompanied by the *Susquehanna*, one of the fastest paddle-steamers afloat. The office of this vessel is to attend on the *Niagara*, as that of the *Leopard* is to perform a similar office for the *Agamemnon*. The

*Niagara* and *Agamemnon* were the two vessels which actually contained the telegraphic cable to form the connecting link between the two continents; and the engineers judged it prudent before actually proceeding to lay the cable that an experiment should be tried by laying about twenty miles of it from the *Agamemnon*, in order that some practical test might be afforded of the efficiency of the machinery and appliances.

A number of the directors of the company had previously arrived in Cork, among whom were Mr. T. H. Brooking, the chairman of the executive committee; and Mr. Cyrus Field, the originator of the bold project of traversing the ocean by an electric wire. Sir William O'Shaughnessy, who carried out the extensive telegraphic communication of India, attended the expedition by order of the East India Company; Mr. Glasse, of the extensive firm of Glasse, Elliot, and Co., London, the contractors for 1250 miles of the cable, also arrived; with Mr. Statham



RECEIVING THE CABLE ASHORE AT BALLYLARNBERG STRAND.



## LAYING THE ATLANTIC CABLE.



VIEW IN VALENTIA BAY—THE LAYING THE CABLE.

connected with the Gutta Percha Company, to whom was committed the manufacture of the gutta-percha coating. Professor Morse, the patentee of the well-known Morse Telegraph, attended the expedition on the part of the American Government; while M. De La Marsh, a French engineer of much eminence in connection with electric telegraphs, attended on behalf of the French. The engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, Mr. Woodhouse, arrived in the *Niagara*; and Mr. Charles Bright, engineer-in-chief, arrived in the *Agamemnon*. Messrs. Sam. Canning and F. C. Webbe, engineers, also accompany the expedition. Among those who were to take part in the expedition, or lend their assistance, were Mr. Wildman Whitehouse, electrician to the company; Professor Thompson, of Glasgow; Mr. George Saward, the secretary to the company; and Mr. J. W. Brett, one of the directors. Two Russian officers of eminence accompanied the expedition in the *Niagara*, by permission of the American Government, and, it is believed, at the express desire of the Czar.

About thirty men from the manufactory of Glasse and Elliot were on board the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* for the purpose of superintending the laying of the cable by the sailors. An iron house, intended to serve as a temporary telegraph station, was transmitted to Valentia, when powerful batteries of zinc and silver, made by Messrs. Whitehouse, were connected with the Valentia end of the wire. The entire of the 1250 miles of cable made by Glasse and Elliot was coiled on board the *Agamemnon* in less than a month. Over 300 men were employed by them in its construction; while, if the manufacturers of the gutta percha, iron wire, &c., are included, the number of hands employed was about 2000.

The entire cost of the Atlantic Telegraph is estimated at £350,000; and the Governments of the two countries have acted with great liberality towards the company, each Government granting gratuitous use of the steamers requisite for paying out the cable, and also guaranteeing an annual subsidy of £14,000 each.

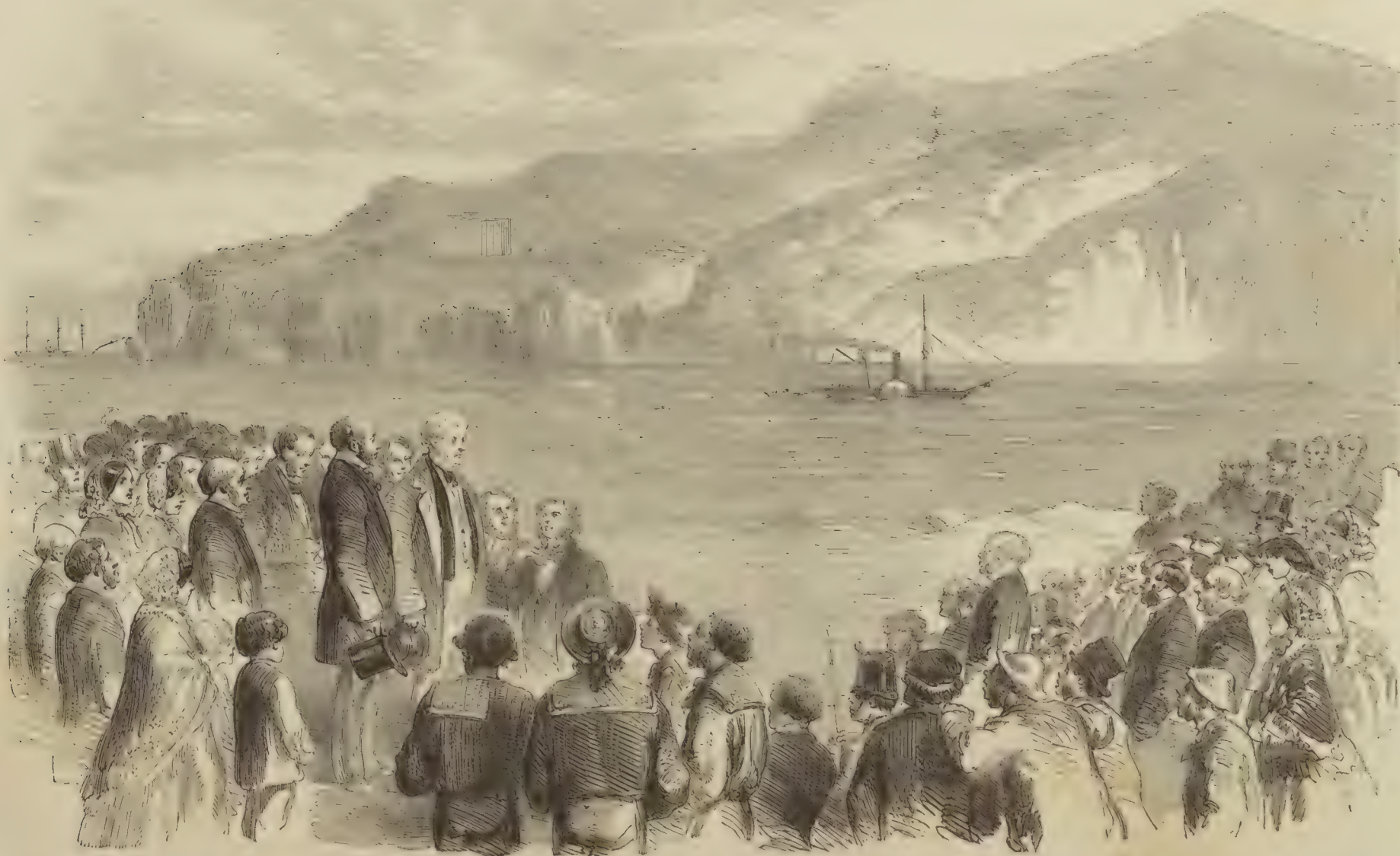
The rate of charge on this extraordinary telegraph line, though not

definitely settled, will be something like the following:—From Newfoundland to Ireland, for a message of twenty words or under, £2 10s.; and for a message of the same length direct from New York to London, £4. Subsequent arrangements may be slightly different, but this statement (says the *Cork Constitution*) may be relied on as substantially correct.

We have thus detailed the arrangements made for the expedition. The Lord Lieutenant had promised to be present at the laying of the cable; and on the 3rd inst. his Excellency, his aid-de-camp, and private secretary, arrived by railway at Killarney, and posted to Valentia, where his Excellency became the guest of the Knight of Kerry, who next day entertained at an elegant déjeuner the Lord Lieutenant and a number of gentlemen connected with the great undertaking, and with the county of Kerry. The déjeuner was followed by a ball, and a brilliant display of fireworks.

## THE LAYING OF THE CABLE.

Next morning, Wednesday, Aug. 5, several parties visited the *Niagara*



THE LORD LIEUTENANT ADDRESSING THE ASSEMBLAGE AFTER THE LANDING THE SHORE END OF THE CABLE.







AMUSEMENTS, &c.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—Two Extra Performances only, at Reduced Prices, on FRIDAY, Sept. 19th, and SATURDAY, Sept. 20th, with Picoletti, Spezia, Ortolani, Giuglini, Violetta, Rossi, Beneventano, and Belletti. Two Extra Performances will be given on Friday and Saturday Evenings, the 19th and 20th Sept., when will be represented LA TRAVIATA and IL DON GIOVANNI.—Prices: Boxes (to accommodate four persons)—Grand tier, pit, tier, and one pair, £2 2s.; two pair £1 1s.; three pair, 10s.; pit stalls, 10s. 6d.; pit, 3s. 6d.; gallery stalls 3s. 6d.; gallery, 2s.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—In consequence of the brilliant reception given to Mr. T. P. COOKE on his return to the Stage, he will appear on MONDAY, AUG. 21, and during the Week, in the character of William, in BLACK-EYED SUSAN; the performances commencing nightly at Seven, with the New Comedy of VICTIMS.

**THEATRE ROYAL, PRINCESS'S.**—ITALIAN OPERA for Twelve Nights, at Playhouse Prices, commencing on MONDAY, AUG. 21st. Monday, LA TRAVIATA; Tuesday, Madame Gassier; Wednesday, Madame Gassier; Thursday, Madame Gassier; Friday, Madame Gassier; Saturday, Madame Gassier; Sunday, Madame Gassier. (who has kindly consented to undertake the part). Wednesday, RIGOLETTO; Gilda, Madame Gassier; Rigoletto, Signor Dragone; Duca, Signor Mario; Madalena, Madame Albini. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday will be duly announced. Prices:—Dress Circle, 7s.; Boxes, 5s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Pit, 3s.; gallery, 1s. 6d. Private Boxes, from One Guinea upwards, to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, of Cranmer, Beale, and Co., Regent-street; and of all the principal Libraries and Music-sellers.

**THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.**—The Last Two Weeks of Madame CELESTE, previous to her Provincial Engagements.—On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, THE GREEN BUSHES; with other Entertainments. Wednesday and Saturday, LIKE AND UNLIKE; to conclude with THE ELVES; or, the Statue Bride.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—VENI—VIDI—VICI!—Professor ANDERSON. Excitement Tremendous! Success Extraordinary! Ovation nightly. The Theatre crowded from the door-step to the topmost ventilator. The Great Magical Drama of A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD surpasses all that Professor Anderson has done. Everyone in London, or coming to town, will see it. Eighteen more Performances only, previous to the Wizard's Farewell.—N.B. While Generals and Legislators are doling long to take Delhi, the great Wizard has taken London by storm. Evening at Eight. Reasonable Day Performances. THIS SATURDAY, August 22nd, at Two o'clock, and on SATURDAY NEXT. If you want to make a Hundred Guinea send to the Lyceum a Stamped Envelope for a Prospectus of the Great Conundrum Prize Scheme, and then send in your Conundrum.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—On MONDAY, AUGUST 24th, 1857, and during the Week, the entertainments will commence with the Grand Oriental Spectacle of EL HYDER or, the Chief of the Ghaut Mountains. After which a brilliant routine of SCENES in the ARENA, introducing the Great Parisian Equestrian Madlle. Mellios. Concluding with Shakespeare's KATHARINE and PETRUCHIO, with Equestrian Illustrations.

**HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE.**—VARIETE and GREAT EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION.—The Star Company of Great Britain and matches kind of 60 Horses and Ponies, which for beauty and training are not equalled in the world. The Mammoth Circus erected for the Company's performance will be found most complete in the general arrangement; the splendid Cortège of Carriages and Horses will make their Triumphant Procession into Worcester on Monday and Tuesday, August 24th and 25th; Stourport, Wednesday, 26th; Stratford, Thursday, 27th; Bridgnorth, Friday, 28th; and Madeley, Saturday, 29th; and give Two Grand Representations in each town. Agent in Advance, Mr. T. S. Kinnear; Leader of the Band, Mr. W. Allen; Acting Manager, Mr. Geo. Francis; Director and Proprietor, Mr. Charles Hengler.

**THE GREAT UNITED STATES.**—CIRCUS, numbering 220 Men and Horses—the largest establishment in the world.

Sole and only Proprietors, Messrs. HOWES and CUSHING. This gigantic establishment, arrived from New York in the ship "Southampton," and landed in Liverpool April 20th, 1857 (see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of May 2nd). The only American Company travelling, and has no connection with any other establishment in England. The Company has been selected from the principal American Amphitheatres, and their performances are the most novel and varied ever seen, comprising Americans, Indians, and Arabs, forming a combination of talent at once unequalled and unapproachable. They will visit the following towns, entering in grand procession, preceded by the Apollonian, or Musical Chariot, drawn by Forty beautiful cream-colored Horses, driven in hand by Mr. F. Hall—a feat never before accomplished by any other person. There will be two performances each day, commencing at half-past two and eight o'clock:—  
Monday, August 24, Ashford. Thursday, August 27, Deal.  
Tuesday, " 25, Folkestone. Friday, " 28, Ramsgate.  
Wednesday, " 26, Dover. Saturday, " 29, Margate.  
NOTICE.—Messrs. Howes and Cushing wish to caution the public against the imposition of small concerns, pretending they, assuming the name "American Circus," and copying their bills, &c., none having the most remote claim to anything American.

**ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.**—Grand Closing Festival and Country Village Fair, to commence on MONDAY next, AUG. 24, and continue a fortnight.—Messdames Gird, Albini, Gassier, and other eminent artists. Mr. Jullien's Orchestra and the Royal Surrey Choral Society will give the whole of the musical arrangements under the direction of Mr. Jullien. The amusements in the Gardens will comprise a Country Village Fair, with Rustic Sports, and Old English Games, Balloon Ascents, Military Bands. Grand display of Fireworks, under the direction of Mr. Southby. The Fair will commence each day at Four. Concert in the Music Hall, half-past seven.—Admission to the Gardens and Hall, One Shilling.

**HIGHBURY BARN TAVERN.**—The Chateau des Fleurs de Londres open every day. Dancing on the new monster platform to Gratton Cook's monster band. Commences at seven o'clock. Brilliantly illuminated gardens. Admission one shilling.

**MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE** will have the honour of appearing in her new Musical and Dramatic Entertainment, HOME and FOREIGN LYRICS, at the PRINCE'S THEATRE, GLASGOW, Every Evening this Week. The whole of the Music by J. F. Duggan, and to be had of all Music-sellers.

**THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE**, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES FROM NATURE, will appear at LOWESTOFT, AUGUST 26th, 28th, and 29th.

**ART UNION OF GLASGOW.**—The EXHIBITION of the PRIZE PAINTINGS is now OPEN, at the Gallery of the Old Water Colour Society, 5A, Pall-mall East. Admission Free, except on Fridays, when the charge will be One Shilling each. ROBERT ALEXANDER KIDSTON, Acting Secretary A. U. of G.

**MIDDLE ROSA BONHEUR** Great Picture of the HORSE FAIR.—Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co. beg to announce that the above Picture is now ON VIEW from Nine till Six, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street. Will CLOSE on the 31st inst.—Admission, 1s.

**PORT MARIA, JAMAICA.**—At a PUBLIC MEETING held in the COURT-HOUSE, MANNING'S TOWN, in the parish of St. Mary, on the 3rd day of MARCH, 1857, the Custos presiding—the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—  
1st. That the notoriously open manner in which the Slave Trade is being carried on in Cuba in defiance of the treaty existing between Spain and England, causes the inhabitants of this parish to feel that they have just grounds for entertaining the belief that the British people and Government have ceased to exhibit the horror of the traffic in Slaves that, but a few years since, actuated them, or that they are ignorant of the extent of the traffic.  
2nd. That were it not so the British Government would exert all their power, both moral as well as physical, and compel Spain to execute faithfully the treaty engagements that are now extant between Great Britain and herself.  
3rd. That, after the often-repeated professions of the British people and Government, they cannot deny that it is an ungratifying competition we are subjected to by them, when called upon, as at the present time, to raise by the employment of free labour sugar and coffee to compete with that produced by recent and continuously imported slaves from the coast of Africa.  
4th. That we feel it to be a duty we owe to ourselves and our posterity to leave on record this our protest against the further wilful omission of the British people and Government in the matters alluded to in the foregoing resolutions.  
5th. That a Committee be appointed to draw up a Petition to both Houses of Parliament, and to raise Subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of presenting same, and of publishing in the leading British and island newspapers these resolutions; and that Mr. Phillips be requested to transmit the petitions and advertisements to England.

**HOUSES and APARTMENTS.**—HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS.—Every information free, on addressing G. C. Hope, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, Hastings.

**HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.**—Sudbrook Park, near Richmond, Surrey, the most beautiful estate in the Kingdom.—Hundreds of Patients, many among the Medical Profession, having long suffered from Rheumatism, Gout, Indigestion, Nervousness, &c., after despairing of recovery by other means, have been cured by this most agreeable method.  
HENRY DAVIS, Secretary.

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The Right Hon. the Earl of Lindsey, Uffington House.  
The Right Hon. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, Grimsby Castle.  
The Hon. Alex. Leslie M. Stirling, Brasenose Hall, Oxford.  
The Hon. Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., Scrivelsby Court.  
Sir Montagu John Cholmeley, Bart., M.P., Easton Hall.  
James Banks Stanhope, Esq., M.P., Revesby Abbey.  
George Fieschi Henegge, Esq., M.P., Hainton Hall.  
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The Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough, Brocklesby Park.  
The Right Hon. Robert Adam Christopher Nisbet Hamilton, Bloxholme Hall.  
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**FIRE INSURANCE.**—All descriptions of risks at moderate rates. Malt-kilns at 1s. 4d. per cent; Farm Buildings at 2s.; Farming Stock insured without the average clause, at 3s. per cent.  
Losses by Fire occasioned by Lightning made good. No charge for Policies transferred from other offices.  
All descriptions of LIFE ASSURANCES effected at equitable rates. Four-fifths, or 80 per cent of the profits divided amongst the participating Policy-holders. The Life Department is not charged with any portion of the establishment expenses—nor, for the first seven years of the Company, with any part of the management expenses, except the Actuary's Salary, Medical Officers' Fees, Stamps on Policies, and Commission to Agents.  
Premiums payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly. No charge made for Policy Stamps.  
Endowments and Annuities granted, and also Guarantees for the fidelity of parties occupying places of trust, on equitable terms.  
No charges for the assured being in the Militia, or in the Yeomanry Corps, while serving in Great Britain or Ireland.  
The Public have, by insuring with this Company, the security of an increasing number of, at present, between five and six hundred Shareholders, consisting of the principal influential and wealthy inhabitants of the district.  
The usual Commission to Solicitors and others.  
The rates of Hail Insurance are published at the proper time in the spring. One-third of the Profits returned periodically to Insurers.  
Prospectuses, with the Rates and Tables of Insurance, and further information, may be obtained of any of the Agents of the Company, or by application to the Head Office in Lincoln.

Agents wanted in towns where they have not been already appointed.  
WILLIAM ANDREW, General Manager and Secretary.  
Established 1837.  
**BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.** empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. cap. 9, and BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, empowered by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, 1, Princess-street, Bank, London.  
Number of policies issued upwards of 11,000.  
Annual income from premiums (exclusive of interest on investments), upwards of £84,000. Rates of premiums reduced to the lowest possible scale compatible with security, and computed in such variety of ways to suit the circumstances and convenience of every class of policy-holders.  
ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.  
**CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, Milk-street.**—Chapels. Established and endowed by Act of Parliament and under the management of the Corporation of London.  
Head Master—The Rev. GEO. W. MORTIMER, D.D., of Queen's College, Oxford.  
The ensuing TERM (extending to Christmas) will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, SEPT. 1. The year is divided into three terms. Fee for each term, £2 15s.  
The curriculum of instruction includes the English, French, German, Latin, and Greek languages, mathematics, arithmetic, writing, bookkeeping, geography, history, drawing, the elements of chemistry and natural philosophy, and vocal music.  
Besides eight free scholarships on the foundation, equivalent to £35 per annum each, and available as exhibitions to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London, there are at present six to the School, nine other Scholarships and Exhibitions of £50 per annum each, one of £30, and two of £20 each, and several other valuable prizes and advantages.  
Persons desirous of entering their sons as Pupils may obtain prospectuses of the School, containing particulars of the Scholarships, Exhibitions, and other advantages, and other advantages attached to it, at the School, between the hours of ten and four. Some of the Masters receive Boarders.  
THOMAS BREWER, Secretary.

**FRENCH and ITALIAN.—A GRADUATE** from a French University has a few hours instruction, which he wishes to employ as TEACHER of the FRENCH and ITALIAN LANGUAGES. The highest references will be given. Address, M. V. B., 59, Westbourne-grove, Paddington. Terms moderate.  
**CAPPER, SON, and CO., Linendrapers to the Queen.** Nos. 69 and 70, Gracechurch-street, City, have returned to these, now enlarged, premises, where they have increased facilities for showing their extensive stock of Family Linen, Silk, Mercer's, General Drapery, and Ladies' and Infants' Clothing.  
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T H E M U T I N Y I N I N D I A .

MR. BATSON'S ESCAPE FROM THE DELHI MASSACRE.

CAMP BEFORE DELHI, June 22, 1857.  
I WRITE from the army now before the walls of Delhi. Amongst the number of persons who were believed to have been murdered in Delhi, and yet who escaped, was Mr. Batson. I saw him just after his arrival in camp from his wanderings.  
—He sat for his picture, which I have taken, and now inclose. It is precisely as Mr. Batson appeared: his feet are bound round with rags and rope, and round his neck he wears strings of beads.  
The following is Mr. Batson's very interesting narrative:—

As my name has been recorded in the papers as murdered at Delhi on the 11th May last, when the general massacre took place, I write the following, explaining the miraculous escape I have had of my life, which may be interesting to my friends and others. On Monday, the 11th of May, the sowars came from Meerut into Delhi, and wreaked their vengeance by murdering the greater portion of the Europeans. The 38th Native Infantry, 54th, and 74th were ordered out, with the Artillery; but, being in the same mind as the sowars of the 3rd Cavalry, they offered no resistance, but told their officers that they had better fly with as little delay as possible. The ladies had been collected in the tower on the hill at Delhi; and, when the danger became apparent, I went to Brigadier Graves, then commanding at Delhi, and



MR. BATSON IN HIS FAQUIR'S DRESS, AFTER THE DELHI MASSACRE.

volunteered to take a letter to Meerut to obtain the assistance of the European troops. Brigadier Graves gave me the letter; and, after taking leave of my wife and three daughters in the tower, with the rest of the ladies, I went to my house and assumed the garb of a Faquir, colouring my face, hands, and feet. I made for the bridge of boats across the Jumna, through the city, but, on reaching, I found the bridge broken. I returned towards the cantonment, and tried to get across the river at a ferry near the powder magazine, but, by this time, the sowars of the 3rd Cavalry had reached the cantonment, and all the neighbouring villagers, Goojurs and Jauts, were rushing to plunder the cantonment; the houses were fired, and I despaired of being able to get to Meerut. I rushed across the parade-ground, and was fired at twice by the sepoy. I got as far as the garden near the canal, when I was seized by some villagers, and deprived of every particle of clothes. I proceeded, naked as I was born, towards Kurnaul, in the hope I might overtake the officers and ladies that had fled in that direction—but before I had proceeded a mile I saw two sowars, who had evidently failed in overtaking the officers; they rode up to me with drawn swords and exclaimed, "Ferungee by!" "maro!" "maro!" I threw myself in a suppliant position, and being intimate with the Mahomedan religion, and speaking the Hindoostani, I commenced uttering the most profound praises in behalf of their Prophet Mahomet, and begged they would spare my life if they believed that Immam Mendhee would come to judge the world. I made every moral appeal to them (after escaping the first cut they made at my throat, which I did by falling down, they being



CHURCH AT SHAHJAHANPORE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

mounted could not well reach me). My entreaties were listened to, and they let me go, saying, "Had you not asked for mercy in the name of the Prophet, you should have died like the rest of the Kafirs." I was dreadfully excited and could scarcely stand, but as I felt that I must proceed I continued my journey. About a mile further I again met a lot of Mahomedans, who rushed up to me and said, "Here is a Ferungee, kill the Kafir;" they then said to me, "You Ferungees want to make us all Christians;" they then dragged me away to a village about a mile or more from the road, and tied my arms behind me; after which one of them said, "Kurree Bux, go and fetch your sword, and we will cut off the Kafir's head." While Kurree Bux was gone to fetch his sword (that was to launch me into eternity), a cry of "Dhar, dhar!" was made by the villagers, and the Mahomedans who were keeping me ran off to look after their own interests. I rushed off, and ran with all my strength to the road again, and escaped from these unmerciful beads. I continued to run along the road towards Kurnaul. I was again stopped by some ironsmiths who were employed in the Delhi magazine, when one of them said, "Sahib, don't fear; come with me to my village, and I will find you food. If you go on you will surely be murdered by the Mahomedans, who have turned out from the villages to rob and kill the Ferungees." I went with the ironsmiths to their house, and was most humanely and kindly treated, one giving me a dhotee, another a cap, another some milk and native bread. I felt my life was safe. I was much excited, and could scarcely speak. They gave me a cot, on which I laid down, but could not sleep. I told these people I was a doctor, and in consequence met with much greater attention. On the following morning the Chowdrie of the village sent for me, when the whole village assembled to see the "Ferungee doctor." Exhausted as I was I had to answer a multitude of questions put by the people; but finding I was perfectly acquainted with their religion, language, and manners, they began to take infinite interest in my life, and said they would protect me. While I was staying at this village I heard Dr. Wood, of the 38th Native Infantry, was in a village some five or six miles off at Summeypore. A man from this village came to me and said, "A Doctor Wood Sahib is in my village. He requires medicines;

as you know all the native medicines, pray tell me what should be given?" I prescribed, but I know not whether the medicines reached him. I also heard, while at this village, that Colonel Rippley was lying wounded at the ice-pits near the parade-ground. I persuaded the villagers that he was a very great personage, and that if they would take him food and water they would be handsomely requited by the Government for their humanity. They took him food for several days; but after I had left this village some ten days I heard that one of the sepoy had killed him on finding him at the ice-pits. A few days after I was in the village of Badree it was rumoured that all the Ferungees at Meerut, Umballah, and Calcutta had been murdered, and that the King of Delhi had taken the Government, and that if any village concealed a Ferungee it would be death to the owners, and general ruin. The proprietors of Badree village got alarmed at this proclamation, and I was removed at night from the village to a small mango tope, where I was left night and day alone. I was visited at night by some one or other of the villagers, who brought me bread and water in a ghurrah. I am unable to describe my feelings during this trying time; I was all day in the sun, in the extreme heat, and alone at night, when the jackals, &c., came prowling about and crying. It is only God and myself know what I have endured. After five days and nights in the tope of trees, I was again taken back to the village and concealed in a bhoosa-house; I was here shut in for twenty-four hours: the heat and suffocation I cannot find language to describe. I did not know which was the greatest misery—the tope of trees in solitude, or the bhoosa-kotree. A rumour now was set on foot that several sowars had been deputed to hunt for the Ferungees in the different villages, and it was considered prudent that I should quit Badree under the escort of a Faquir Jogee: this man came and offered to convey me anywhere that I might please, but stated that it was not safe a moment for me to remain where I was. I then started for Bursooah, where I remained the night. This Faquir at his friend's dyed all my clothes, and gave me necklaces of beads (oodrach), &c., to assume the garb of a Faquir myself. After making all preparations to pass as a Faquir, I commenced my pilgrimage with him. He took me to several villages, and passed me off as a Cashmeree (Dado Pantee, Faquir Jogee). In all the villages that I



CAMP AT GHAAZEODEENUGGER, FROM THE BANK OF THE HINDUN RIVER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



passed I was cross-questioned, but, understanding their "Jotish" religion and oaths, I met with every kindness, some giving me pice, others food. The Indians all expressed the most merciful feelings towards the Ferungees, while the Mahomedans could not disguise their murderous feelings. I was taken to a village, to the house of Sowak Doss, Sant Faquir Kubbeeree, understanding his code of religion, and, being able to recite several Kubbeeree Kubbites, he received me in every kindness. I told him I was a Cashmeree, but the sage could not reconcile his mind that I was a Cashmeree with blue eyes. He said, "Your language, gestures, clothes, &c., are all complete, but your blue eyes betray you—you are surely a Ferungee." I disclosed to him that I was; nevertheless, as I had acquired the Kubbeeree oaths, he continued to behave the same. While I was sitting at this Faquir's place a sepoy came, saying he had letters which he was taking to the Umballah force that was at Race. He did not discover that I was a Ferungee, but I disclosed to him that I was a Doctor Sahib: would he take my letter to the officer commanding the force? I gave him a letter, soliciting assistance, which he most faithfully conveyed, but after waiting a day in hopes of getting assistance, and none coming, I thought it prudent to proceed towards Meerut. The beggar who had conducted me thus far volunteered to take me on. Several people of this village accompanied me till we got to Hurchundpore, where a Mr. Francis Cohen, a zemindar (originally a tussildar, in the Government employment), resides. This old gentleman received me in all kindness, and showed me certificates under the signatures of Colonel Knyvett, Captain Salkeld, Lieutenant Holland, Mr. Marshall, merchant of Delhi, and others, setting forth that they had received every kindness from Mr. Cohen, who had kindly sent them on to Meerut. I then made arrangements to proceed to Meerut, when a letter was brought from Kaykrah village to my address, telling me that 100 men of the Jheend Rajah's force, commanded by Captain MacAndrews, were waiting at Kaykrah to take me on to Race, where the head-quarters were. Mr. Cohen sent me back in his cart, and I again had the gratification of seeing Captain MacAndrews and Lieutenant Mew, of my own regiment. I had been twenty-five days wandering about in villages, topos, &c.; and were it not that I speak the Hindostani language as fluently as I can English I must have been murdered. I look upon my escape as the most miraculous and providential possible. I am unable to describe what I have endured. I am living, and at Delhi with the force, and am truly thankful to the Almighty Disposer for the mercy that has been shown me. My wife and children, I hear, are at Kussowlie.

Yours, faithfully, S. H. BATSON,  
Surgeon of the late 74th N. I.

Delhi, 11th June, 1857.

#### CHURCH AT SHAHJAHANPORE.

In our previous report of the outbreak at Shahjahanpore we stated that it was very bloody, and characterised by circumstances of peculiar atrocity. It is said to have occurred on the evening of Sunday, the 8th June, during Divine service, when the church was surrounded, and every man, woman, and child murdered, a detachment of the mutineers being told off to fire the cantonment and slay the people in the bungalows.

The accompanying View is from a Sketch taken by Mr. W. Blunt, B.C.S.

#### GHAZEODEENUGGER.

We are indebted to a Correspondent for the accompanying View of the Camp at Ghazeodeenugger, in the British district of Meerut. It is a small town on the route from Delhi to Moradabad, and eighteen miles east of the former. Thornton describes it as surrounded by a weak wall, and situated on the left bank of the river Hindun, navigable for rafts and small boats from this place to the Jumna—a distance of thirty miles.

THE outline of the Mutiny in India, and its consequent horrors, sketched by the Overland Summaries of the Indian newspapers, is filled in by communications from Special Correspondents and private letters from different parts of India, making a ghastly picture of rapine, murder, and loathsome cruelty worse than death.

We give a summary of some of the chief events which have occurred since the previous mail, rather for the purpose of throwing light upon the condition and prospects of the British Empire in the East than to harrow the feelings by a recital of the barbarities practised by the mutineers.

#### DELHI.

At the period of the latest intelligence this citadel still held out. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 8th inst. contains a letter from a Correspondent in the camp before Delhi giving an account of the doings up to the 13th June. We resume the narrative from that point.

During the 13th and 14th a bombardment was maintained, and red-hot shot were thrown into the city, shells having been pitched even into the Masjid, or mosque, in the palace. A plan for surprising one of the gates seems to have been abandoned, in consequence of the evident betrayal of our plans.

On the 15th a sortie was made by the rebels against the new battery at Metcalfe's house, but the attack was languid and speedily repulsed. The 16th went by without casualty. The men worked hard at the Metcalfe-house battery, which promised soon to be completed. Some of the Jheend Rajah's force were dispatched to keep open the communication with Meerut by the Bhagput road.

The enemy were observed on the 17th engaged in some works outside the Lahore Gate, and at half-past four our troops turned out to ascertain what they were doing. It was observed that a large building, or serai, called the Eed Ghah, opposite the Lahore Gate, was occupied, and had been strengthened from without by defences constructed during the day. It was a difficult position to attack, the walls of the place being high and thick. Major Tombs' battery of horse artillery, the 1st Fusiliers, the 60th Rifles, and Ghorkas went to the assault, and after a short resistance carried all before them. The gates of the serai were burst in, the enemy's ammunition blown up, a 9-pounder gun taken, and a loss of a hundred killed inflicted. Three or four of our men were killed. The position thus brilliantly carried by Major Tombs with the artillery, by a part of the Rifles, 1st Fusiliers, and Ghorkas, had been taken by the rebels for the purpose of making a battery to enfilade our works at Hindoo Rao's house. Such a battery being distant only 1200 yards might have done us enormous injury, inasmuch as the house of Hindoo Rao is already within such good range of the Delhi guns that a round-shot entered the house on the 17th, and killed one officer, two Carabineers, and four Ghorkas, and wounded four more. The danger of our attack was increased by the vicinity of the town wall guns. But the attention of the rebels in the city was judiciously diverted, the assaulting party moved in two divisions, and the affair was speedily carried out.

The morning of the 19th revealed a new though not altogether unexpected enemy. The Nusseerabad mutineers, with a battery of six guns, made their appearance in our rear, and attacked General Barnard's force in the evening. They were engaged by the force of the Rajah of Jheend, attacked by Major Tombs' battery of field artillery, and charged by the 9th Lancers. Evening appears to have put an end to the engagement, which was renewed on the morning of the 20th. This time the mutineers were beaten with great slaughter.

Although the enemy was thus repulsed, he still occupied positions in our rear; and on the 23rd, after two days' respite, a general attack was made on our lines from the rear by a force of considerable numbers. Their chief position was a walled place of some extent on our right rear due west of Delhi, called Subzee Munde; they were strongly posted in a neighbouring village, and took advantage of the walls of gardens in the vicinity. The fight was desperately maintained by the rebels the whole day, and the loss they inflicted upon us was great. Their own is described as considerable.

The 24th, 25th, and 26th seem to have passed off quietly. Latest intelligence from Lahore, dated the 30th of June, brings accounts of a general nature as to a renewal of skirmishing in the gardens about our positions at Delhi on the 27th. After the affair of the 23rd, in which the enemy availed himself of the inclosures and buildings in our rear, it seems to have been found necessary to prevent a recurrence of this evil. Those positions were accordingly occupied by our forces. In what direction the skirmishes of the 27th took place has not yet been made known. The enemy fought without energy, and is said to have suffered severely from our artillery. Our loss was twelve men killed: Lieutenant Harris, of the 2nd Fusiliers, wounded; and Lieutenant Chalmers, of the Punjab Guides, slightly hurt.

The monsoon had broken at last, and given our troops refreshing rain. The Jumna immediately rose and carried away the bridge of

boats at Bhaugpul. This accident cuts off for the present the communication between the camp at Delhi and the positions of Meerut and Agra. But the rains will have important consequences. They must put an effectual stop to the operations of mutinous detachments, and prevent any further increase to the rebels in the besieged city. The Bareilly mutineers, who were unable to advance further than Gurmuktesur, had marched thither in hopes of passing the river by the bridge of boats. This fortunately was prevented by the destruction of the bridge a few days before by a party of dragoons from Meerut. The rains will have another result in Delhi itself, which, being low on the banks of the Jumna, suffers at this time of the year from miasma. This will distress the sepoys in the place, already uncomfortable from our fire and from overcrowding. Respecting reinforcements to General Barnard, all that was known was that a wing of her Majesty's 51st Foot left Ferozepore on the 13th of June, Loodianah on the 19th, Umballa on the 23rd; that the 1st Punjab Irregular Cavalry, 500 sabres, under Colonel Hughes, left Ferozepore for Delhi on the 26th; that Brigadier Chamberlain, now acting Adjutant-General of the army, had passed Kurnaul with his force, and reached the scene of operations on the 21st; that further reinforcements had passed through Umballa; that the 1st Punjab Infantry had reached Kurnaul; that the Kumaon battalion from Rawul Pindie had started for Lahore, which it was expected to reach on the 4th of July; that the 4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, which left Bunnoo for Lahore on the 25th of May, had reached Attock on the 10th of June; and that a wing of the 17th Irregular Cavalry, joined by a wing of the 9th Irregular Cavalry, had left Lahore for Delhi, the latter reaching Umballa on the 25th.

The Bombay Correspondent of the *Times*, writing of the resources of the mutineers, states:—"I find, from excellent authority, that they have been firing two 24-pounders for every 18-pounder of ours. They have the largest arsenal in India, 200,000 lbs. of powder, many millions of percussion-caps, and hundreds of thousands of rounds of ammunition."

The Bombay *Telegraph* and *Courier* states that "the Ganges is covered with vessels freighted with British soldiers hastening to succour their heroic countrymen. We had a letter yesterday from the 78th at Benares, and we have no doubt by this time they are close to the walls of Delhi. Other regiments are hard upon their heels, and by each dawn may be expected the glad tidings that the Delhi Raj is a phantom of the past."

#### PESHAWUR.

It is a fortunate circumstance that, notwithstanding the presence of the enemy in the rear of our position at Delhi, communications have been kept open with Meerut, Agra, and the north-west, and that throughout the Punjab everything has been quiet. At Peshawur, up to the 19th of June, the presence of her Majesty's 27th, 70th, and 87th, had sufficed to awe and keep in order the disarmed sepoys of four regiments; the 21st Native Infantry were still faithful, whilst several regular and irregular Sikh regiments assisted in the preservation of order. Seven hundred European artillerymen formed an additional element of security, and the authorities had been able to punish with severity all disaffected and mutinous people. The natives are not allowed out after gunfire. The safety of Peshawur and its escape from the fate of Meerut and Delhi are due to the activity of the authorities. A general rising had been determined on, and would have taken place two hours later, on the very day of the disarmament. This fact was elicited on the trial of the jemadar, who was executed for mutiny. The death of forty of the 55th mutineers taken at Murdan is described as a fearful sight. The culprits were fastened by the arms and legs to the gun wheels, with their backs to the muzzles. The discharge cut the body in two. As there were only ten guns, the mutilated remains had to be removed four times. The men who thus suffered were supposed to be honoured by this kind of death, which was reserved for high-caste men only. The 55th thrived badly in their mutiny. They took refuge after the defeat of Murdan with the Swat tribe of hill people, who, after subjecting them to the forcible adoption of the Mahometan religion, sold them back to us at twenty rupees a head. Two hundred and fifty prisoners of this regiment and the 51st were in gaol waiting for trial, and twelve of the 51st had been hung. The 25th Native Infantry was disarmed a second time, as it was discovered that, not content with their muskets and bayonets, each of the sepoys was in possession of swords and maces. Of these it is said more than 700 were discovered. A similar process of searching seems to have been carried out successfully (June 22) at Subathoo, Dagshai, and Russowlie, nearer Lahore, 150 swords having been found at the latter place, 70 at Dagshai, and a similar number at Subathoo.

#### DEFEAT OF MUTINEERS BY GENERAL VAN CORTLANDT.

At Lahore everything proceeded quietly up to the 28th June. The mutineers of Jullundur and Phillour, after they were dispersed at Loodianah, divided, some 300 in number making their way to the south-west, towards the Jumna to Rajghaut, where they were attacked and beaten on the 18th of June by a force from Saharunpore and Deyra, which killed and wounded many, and took several prisoners. The rest retreated towards the Bikaner territory, and were pursued by General van Cortlandt, in command of the Irregulars of Jowaher Sing, Rajah of Bhutiana, to the vicinity of Sirsah. Here the General was joined by 2700 Irregular Horse, furnished by the Rajah of Bikaner; and, thus reinforced, he advanced to Khyrakee, on the Sirsah road. On the 19th of June he found the insurgents, consisting of rebel sepoys and others, strongly posted in two villages, separated from each other by the road. Both villages were attacked at once, the road being commanded by artillery, and all resistance swept away in two hours. The villages were stormed, 200 rebels killed, and eighteen taken prisoners. The loss on our side was slight. Jowaher Sing's force behaved admirably. The enemy having been thus destroyed, a detachment under Captain Robertson scoured the country, and order was gradually restored. Another detachment, consisting of a considerable body of horse and foot, under Lieutenant Pearce, was pushed on to Hissar, the scene of a late frightful massacre, and Brigadier-General van Cortlandt was to follow in the same direction. Thus the country to the north and north-west of Delhi has been entirely cleared of rebels, and we may expect to hear that Cortlandt's column, after reducing Hansi and Hissar, has joined General Barnard, and afforded him a seasonable reinforcement.

#### GWALIOR.

Disaffection, in the meanwhile, has spread alarmingly in the territories of Gwalior and Indore. The mutiny first commenced at Seepree, about seventy miles from Gwalior, and soon spread to the capital, where the troops rose on the 14th of June. They chose Sunday, at ten o'clock in the evening, for their movement; attacked their officers in a place called the Lushkur, and killed three or four of them. The rest succeeded in escaping to the Residency, where the Maharajah advised them not to stay. He assured them that, in the present spirit of his men, he could not undertake to defend them. Accordingly, the officers and civil servants, and even the Resident, were forced to leave Gwalior, and proceed to Agra, where they arrived in safety. The movement then spread to the 1st Gwalior Grenadiers at Etawah, who, on hearing of the rising at the capital, requested their officers to depart. This they did, taking refuge unhurt in Agra. It is stated that the Maharajah has collected and organised some of his personal adherents, to recover his treasure, and punish the rebels who have stolen it. We may well doubt, however, whether the ruler of Gwalior will remain faithful to us when all Europeans have left his territories.

#### INDORE.

The Rajah of Malwa's contingent mutinied with the same unanimity as that of Gwalior. At first the Mehidpore contingent failed to induce the Malwa infantry at Indore to rise, but the disaffected feeling soon grew strong, and the troops both at Indore and Mhow rose against their officers. They proceeded, at the former place, to massacre the Europeans. The Resident (Colonel Durand) and the postmaster (Mr. Beauvais) made their escape to Seepree. The mutineers proceeded to Mhow, where, in addition to the Maharajah Holkar's contingent, a company of Foot Artillery, with a horse battery attached, part of the 1st Bengal Light Cavalry, and the 23rd Native Infantry, were garrisoned. The native troops all rose on the 4th or 5th July. Fortunately the battery was one of European artillery under Captain Hungerford, and the fort served as a refuge for the Europeans of both services, and for the ladies. At first the insurgents surrounded the fort, and fears were entertained lest they might continue to do so, as there was only provision inside for ten days, but the mutineers did not keep up the siege. They proceeded towards Oojain, with the intention of advancing towards Delhi. They quarrelled amongst themselves about the treasure stolen at Indore, and some of them returned to the capital. In the meantime the Maharajah offered rewards for the apprehension of the instigators of rebellion. Some troops considered stanch were sent in pursuit, and the remaining treasure was deposited for safety in the fort of Mhow.

#### NEEMUCH.

The mutiny at Neemuch is described as having been a frightful affair. The wife of the Sergeant-Major of the artillery and her three children were barbarously put to death. After butchering the poor woman, they put her children into a box, set fire to it, and burned them to death! It is said that she defended her children most heroically, and killed two of the fiends with her husband's gun before she was overpowered.

#### AURUNGBABAD.

At Aurungabad more mutineers of the 1st Hyderabad Cavalry had been taken, of whom two were shot, and one blown from a gun on the 7th ult.

#### ALLAHABAD.

Our difficulties are trifling in the territories of the tributary Rajahs compared with those which beset our forces in the cities bordering on the Ganges between Benares and Delhi. It was necessary, in the first place, to clear Allahabad, an important city, at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, midway between Benares and Cawnpore. Fortunately the Europeans had been able to maintain themselves in the first when the outbreak commenced, and were materially assisted in keeping off the ruffians of the 6th Native Infantry by the Sikhs under Lieutenant Brasyer, who succeeded in saving the lives of all the ladies, and disarming that portion of the sepoys who did duty inside the works. For this signal piece of service Lieutenant Brasyer was immediately promoted by Lord Canning. Outside the works, even after the arrival of reinforcement speedily sent up from Benares, there was no safety for Europeans or Christians; and night after night the darkness was dispelled by the lurid fires of burning bungalows and houses destroyed by the sepoys and Muhometans, whose atrocities exceeded in barbarity even those committed at Meerut and Delhi.

On the 11th June Colonel Neill, of the Madras Fusiliers, reached Allahabad, and fresh troops came up from Benares in the steamers *Coel*, *Sir Charles Allan*, and *Jumna*. The ladies and children were removed as soon as possible, and sent down by the *Sir Charles Allan* to Calcutta. Colonel Neill then called together the whole staff of officers, and made arrangements for taking the city from the rebels. The guns of the fort opened fire with round-shot on Darangunge, a suburb on the right bank of the river, chiefly inhabited by Brahmans. After eighteen or twenty rounds had been fired, a detachment of sixty Madras Fusiliers, forty of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry (all that remained loyal out of 150), and three companies of Sikhs, advanced out of the place, and swept the mutineers before them, bayoneting all that came within their reach, whilst the Irregulars sabred those who fled. Darangunge was thus cleared in a very short time, and the Sikhs encamped on the ground near the fort. The 13th and 14th were spent in organising a second attack on other quarters, the rebels mustering very strong and numerous; so great, indeed, was their confidence, that, on the 15th, they attacked the Sikhs with great vigour; they were quickly repulsed; and at gunfire (eleven o'clock), a howitzer having been placed on board of the steamer *Jumna*, with a detachment of Madras Fusiliers, the stronghold of the Brahmans, Prangureltolah, and Duriabad, the suburb, inhabited by the Pathan Mahometans, were set on fire and gutted, many people being killed in the course of the operation. In another direction the Sikh regiment of Ferozepore and fifty Madras Fusiliers advanced and set fire to a part of the town in which the rebels had thrown up an entrenched work, under the direction of a fanatical Moulvie (priest). The Sikhs advanced with the greatest bravery against the position of the insurgents, covering in excellent style the handful of Englishmen when they retired from the contest. The position was entered, and a fierce battle fought, in which we lost two Europeans killed and two officers and five men wounded. Several of the chief men under the Moulvie, or priest of the weaver caste, and 300 of his followers were killed. Our force retired without taking the position, but the Moulvie had had enough of it. He fled with the remnant of his followers in the night, leaving a large quantity of provisions behind in the entrenched position. Two guns taken away by the 6th Native Infantry were recovered. On the 16th the whole of Allahabad was in Colonel Neill's possession.

#### BAREILLY.

The mutiny at Bareilly seems to have been attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity and treachery. Only the day before the outbreak the sepoys appealed to their officers to recall their wives and families from the hills, where they had been sent for safety; and even to the last moment these miscreants swore to protect their officers to the death. The regiments rose en masse on Sunday morning, the 1st June, a shotted gun being fired as the signal about eleven o'clock. The men at once rushed upon the officers' lines, and opened a fusillade upon the bungalows. Such officers as were able immediately got on their horses, and made for the rendezvous previously agreed upon among them—the cavalry parade-ground. An ineffectual effort was made to bring back the troops to their allegiance, but the scoundrels opened upon them with grapeshot, and they had to ride for their lives. The country having risen in all directions, it was with extreme difficulty, and only by a ride of seventy miles, that the little band at last found safety at Nynce Tal, in the hills, where they had previously sent their families. Here the refugees were congregated in numbers, which would probably awe any attempt to attack them, and, as the place is of very difficult approach, we may hope they are in safety.

#### MORADABAD.

At Moradabad the desire of plunder seems to have prevailed over the murderous propensities of these miscreants, and they gave their officers two hours' grace to make their escape, in which they fortunately succeeded, the whole of the officers (20th Regiment) and the residents, with their families, escaping to Nynce Tal the day after the arrival of the Bareilly refugees.

#### FYZABAD.

The rising at Fyzabad occurred on the night of Sunday, the 8th ult., the 6th Regiment Oude Irregular Infantry giving the signal, which was immediately answered by the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry. They at once took possession of the battery, and would not allow the officers to approach, but do not seem to have offered them any further violence. Fyzabad is in the very heart of Oude, and is situated upon a branch of the Ganges. The officers determined to endeavour to escape by boat, and were allowed quietly to embark.

#### MUTINY OF THE 22ND REGIMENT.

The conduct of this regiment stands out in bright relief to that of most of the other regiments. They guarded their officers and their bungalows after mutiny, placed sentries over magazines and all public property, sent out pickets to prevent the townspeople and servants from looting, held a council of war, in which the cavalry (Fisher's Irregular) proposed to kill the officers, but the 22nd objected, and informed the officers that they would be allowed to leave, and might take with them their private arms and property, but no public property, as all that belonged to the King of Oude. Their officers asked for boats: the rebel Commissary-General, a Ressaldar, was ordered to provide them. He did so, but more small dingies, so that they could only bring away a bundle each, and then they were presented with 900 rs., which the rebels had taken from the treasure-chest to give them. When the officers tried to recall them to their duty, they respectfully assured them that they were now under the orders of their native officers, that the Subahdar-Major of the 22nd Regiment had been appointed to the command of the station, and that each corps had appointed one of its officers to be their chief.

#### FUTTEGHUR.

Of the whole country of Rohilcund, Futteghur (Furruckabad) was the last station to rise. The 10th Regiment has unquestionably given in simply to the force of the dangerous example all around it. The sepoys of this force continued for weeks to guard the Treasury and maintain discipline, while every station near them was in open mutiny. They do not appear to have offered any violence whatever to their officers; but a most melancholy rumour prevailed in Allahabad on the 23rd June as to the fate of the unhappy fugitives after they left the place. We take it from the *Englishman*:—"Did the report of the massacre reach you of the Futteghur fugitives? It surpassed in atrocity all that has hitherto been perpetrated. 132 Europeans—men, women, and children—in fifty boats, left Futteghur for this place. They were all the non-military residents of the place. On arrival at Bhitoor the Nana Sahib fired on them with the artillery the Government allowed him to keep. The boats were then boarded, and the inmates landed and dragged to the parade-ground at Cawnpore, where they were first fired at and then literally hacked to pieces with tulwars. Report says not one escaped."

#### CAWNPORE.

The relief of Cawnpore is one of the most desirable objects to be obtained, as the concentration of force there may enable Sir Hugh Wheeler to co-operate in the reduction of Delhi. At the latest dates



that General was regularly besieged by the sepoy of the 1st and 56th Native Infantry, the 2nd Light Cavalry, and the 12th Native Infantry, from Jhansi. The three first-named regiments rose on the 5th June, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. Two squadrons of the 2nd, fully armed and accoutred, rushed down in the civil lines, plundered the treasury, and set fire to the bungalows. It was a sultry night, a gale of wind blew, and the flames spread rapidly. An eyewitness says that "the intolerable heat of the atmosphere, the clouds of dust raised by the storm, the houses in conflagration, and the men of the 2nd Cavalry galloping about on their horses committing devastations, altogether formed a scene baffling all description." Some of the officers and several merchants were murdered during the plunder at the station; but the majority of the Europeans succeeded in assembling within the defences prepared beforehand by the care of Sir Hugh Wheeler.

The sepoys were so confident in their strength that they actually assailed Sir H. Wheeler's force in its intrenchments on the 17th of June; but they were repulsed with tremendous loss, after two assaults, and will probably not try a third. On one occasion Sir Hugh Wheeler, having been annoyed by a gun brought against him by the insurgents, sent out a party of twenty Europeans to spike it. This they not only succeeded in doing, but killed a good many of the enemy besides. On another occasion, being short of powder, he made a sally, and took six weeks' supply from the rebels.

All was safe at Cawnpore to the 18th June.

LUCKNOW.

Sir Henry Lawrence, at Lucknow, is surrounded by large bodies of insurgents also. Up to the 21st of June he had remained free from attack. He had completed his arrangements for defence with great energy, and provided not only for the residence and the old fortification of the Mueche Bhawan, but also for the cantonments and city, as well as a small circuit around. Three of the roads leading to the residence had been closed by stout barricades. Numbers of guns had been mounted on every available point, and good protection had been made for all approaches. In order to cut off the communication with Fyzabad, one-half of the old stone bridge near the Mueche Bhawan had been destroyed, and the road thence to the fort had been blocked up. A strong body of Europeans held the only approach to the bridge. All the treasure had been removed into the fort. An abundant supply of provisions had been laid in; thousands of maunds of grain having been procured, as well as large quantities of soojee and sugar, purchased at Cawnpore before the communications were closed. On the 5th of June a regiment, called "Of Syed Hussem," was disbanded, and the city had remained quiet since the day of mutiny.

FUTTEYPORE.—Among the numerous examples of heroism of which every mail from India now brings us an account few are more striking than that given by Mr. Robert Tucker, the late Judge of Futteypore. Actuated by a chivalrous sense of duty, he remained at his station when all other Europeans had quitted it; and by giving and promising rewards to such native officers as should serve faithfully, and himself fearlessly riding about the city wherever danger appeared, or he thought that his presence might be useful, he endeavoured, but in vain, to stem the tide of insurrection. When the gaol had been broken open and the treasury plundered, Mr. Robert Tucker made his last stand, single-handed, on the top of the cutchery, and many of his assailants fell before his fire ere he himself sank under a volley from the rebels. He was one of the most generous and high-minded of the Company's servants. It had been his custom for years personally to administer to the wants of the poor natives—the sick, the blind, and the leper; and many of those who were fed by his bounty will have cause to mourn him who has died the death of a hero, animated by the firm courage of a Christian.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT WILLOUGHBY.—News has been received from Meerut of the death of the gallant Willoughby, the result of the frightful injuries he received when he blew up the Delhi magazine.

DISPATCH OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

SAILING-VESSELS DEPARTED SINCE JUNE 10.			
Ships.	Men.	Ships.	Men.
Amber .. ..	223	Albion .. ..	402
Aile .. ..	108	Attaga .. ..	283
Arel .. ..	228	Roman Emperor ..	235
Berham .. ..	134	Castle Eden .. ..	238
Ulysses .. ..	218	Almwick Castle ..	400
Sir George Seymour	232	Mercantant .. ..	340
Euclid .. ..	232	William Hammond ..	250
Surrey .. ..	366	Whitbird .. ..	350
Ellenborough ..	252	Sussex .. ..	350
Calabar .. ..	238	Bombay .. ..	402
Prince Arthur ..	300	Debanes .. ..	400
Adelaide .. ..	220	Valmer Castle ..	400
Crosey .. ..	238	Albion .. ..	252
Seringapatam ..	250	Ballarat .. ..	300
Owen Glendower ..	300	Liverpool .. ..	400
Ramiles .. ..	240	Octavia .. ..	270
Cambodia .. ..	240	Blenheim .. ..	336

STEAMERS DEPARTED.			
Steamers.	Men.	Steamers.	Men.
Robert Lowe ..	450	Australian .. ..	420
Thames .. ..	300	Rootland .. ..	400
Carthage .. ..	300	Gentle Khan .. ..	400
Caledonia .. ..	450	Victoria .. ..	400
United Kingdom ..	400	Lady Jocelyn .. ..	800
John Bull .. ..	400	Golden Fleoce .. ..	1000
Sydney .. ..	320	Sarah Sands .. ..	500

STEAMERS TO EMBARK TROOPS AUGUST 25.			
Steamer.	Men.	Steamer.	Men.
Scotia .. ..	250	Hydaspes .. ..	607

SAILING-VESSELS TO EMBARK TROOPS AUGUST 25.			
Ship.	Men.	Ship.	Men.
Matilda Atheling ..	350	Atheling .. ..	185
Making a grand total of 72 vessels and 27,452 men.			

WRECK OF A TRANSPORT WITH TROOPS.—The transport-ship *Julia* was wrecked while leaving Kurrachee harbour, on the 29th of June. She had on board a part of the 4th troop of Horse Artillery, which she was conveying from the Persian Gulf to Bombay. She was being towed out of Kurrachee by a steamer when she struck the bar in a heavy sea. The hawser immediately parted; and, losing her rudder, she was drifted on the rocks near Clifton. All attempts failed in getting her off. Boats promptly came off from the ships in the port to the rescue of those on board; but, owing to the high surf which was running between the ship and the shore, several boats were swamped. It is reported that one sergeant, three Europeans, nine native troopers, and a ship's lascar, were thus drowned. The bulk of the troops were safely landed.

THE CAPITAL OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY is £6,000,000, and under the Act of 1833, which extinguished the trading powers of the Company, it was provided that £2,000,000 should be set apart as a security fund to be applied ultimately, with its accumulated interest, to pay off the £6,000,000 of stock at the rate of 200 per cent. A Parliamentary return just published shows the total receipts on account of this fund up to the present time to have been £4,282,594—namely, £2,000,000 the original appropriation, and £2,282,594 for dividends. These have been invested in the purchase of £806,420 Consols, and £3,893,240 reduced, making a total of £4,705,660 Three per Cent Stock, which at the prices of Saturday would be worth £4,251,732, or within £30,862 of its cost price.

CENTRALISATION AND CIRCUMLOCATION.—The *United Service Gazette* writes as follows relating to the mischief which results to the Indian army from centralising military power in the hands of the Governor-General:—"Will it be credited that a private cannot be promoted to the rank of sergeant except by the Governor-General? Major-General Harsey, in order to reward sepoy Sheik Phultoo, who gallantly defended his officer from the attack of a mutineer, promoted him *sur le champ* to the rank of havildar, or sergeant; whereupon Viscount Canning, jealous of his patronage, records in a minute that 'It is not in the power of the Major-General commanding a division to make this promotion, which can proceed only from the Government of India,' and all the members of Council subscribe to his doctrine. So much for centralisation. Now for circumlocation. The Government agree that the sepoy deserves promotion, and confer it, and at the same time time grant the man the 'Order of Merit,' and this is the way in which the very important honour is conferred. Colonel Birch, the Military Secretary to the Government of India, writes to the Adjutant-General, and requests that the Commander-in-Chief may 'be moved' to cause the documents to be submitted for the orders of Government. Then, of course, the Commander-in-Chief, being 'moved' thereto, desires the Adjutant-General to send to Colonel Birch, who lays the documents before the Government, who issue an order granting the distinction, sending it to the Adjutant-General, who forwards it to Major-General Harsey, who hands it to the commanding officer of the regiment, who gives it to the Adjutant, when it is entered in the order-book, and read aloud to the regiment."

WRECK OF THE FRENCH SCHOONER "CALEDONIA."—The French schooner *Caledonia*, which arrived at Singapore on the 20th June from Melbourne, was discovered to be on fire near midnight of the 28th. Assistance was immediately given by the French and English men-of-war in the harbour, but the fire could not be checked, and, after burning for some hours, the vessel sank at her anchors about six o'clock on Monday morning.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Chief Justiceship of New Zealand has been conferred (according to the *Hampshire Chronicle*) upon Mr. Arney, barrister-at-law, Recorder of Winchester.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Dingwall Forde, Esq., advocate, to be Sheriff of the shire or sheriffdom of Sutherland and Caithness.

The mortal remains of the late Right Hon. John Wilson Croker were consigned to their last resting-place, at Moulsey Church, Surrey, on Monday. The funeral was of a private character.

Lieut.-General Pennecfather, in command of the forces at Malta, has assumed the administration of the civil Government in the temporary absence of the Governor.

The monument to Robert Nicol, at Bankfoot, Perth, has at length been commenced. It is to be in the form of an obelisk. It will bear the following simple inscription:—"Robert Nicol, born 1814; died 1838—I have written my heart in my poems."

A committee has been formed to raise a testimonial to Mr. Herbert Minton, of Stoke-upon-Trent, whose name is so intimately connected with the revival of English pottery. The subscription list contains the names of many of the nobility, and also of Mr. Minton's fellow-manufacturers.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-Inn-road, during the last week, was 2664, of which 1008 were new cases.

In the neighbourhood of Peterhead a few days ago there was a meeting of forty-eight persons, all members of one family, some of whom had been separated from the parental home for long years in foreign service. The company included the grandfather (a hale, hearty, old man) and twenty-five grandchildren.

Lewisburg, Virginia, and the vicinity have been visited by a hailstorm which, for extent and destructiveness, is without precedent in that part of the country. The whole vegetable and growing crops were nearly annihilated. Some of the hailstones measured five inches in circumference.

The *Gazette* of Friday, the 14th inst., contains a notice of a petition for winding up the Royal Surrey Gardens Company.

In the Session of 1856 Acts were passed authorising the construction of 358 miles of railway, and the raising of capital to the amount of £3,643,000, and loans to the amount of £2,141,426, making a total of £5,784,426; 39 miles of railway were afterwards abandoned, and the net total increase of capital, after reductions made, amount to £2,782,379.

The herring fishery off the southern portion of the coast of Northumberland was very satisfactory last week. Some boats made as much as £30 by one night's work.

A daring and successful robbery has been perpetrated in the Bank of Upper Canada, and cash to the amount of £4000 carried off.

The visitors to the South Kensington Museum during the last week were as follows:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, free days, 3891; on Monday and Tuesday, free evenings, 4558. On the three students' days (admission to the public sixpence), 493; one students' evening, Wednesday, 188—total, 9130.

A clerk named William Waldon, who plundered, some time since, the South Yorkshire Railway and River Don Coal Company of about £900, and absconded in the screw steamer *Canadian*, bound for Quebec, has been arrested at Toronto by the detectives who were on his track. He will be brought back to England.

Measures for securing the advantages of telegraphic communication to and from the Isle of Man and the United Kingdom are stated to be in a most satisfactory way of progress.

About 100 tons of rock fell from the precipice of Goat Island, Niagara Falls, about 390 feet below the British Falls, on the 7th inst. Three persons were seriously hurt.

In the year 1856 the Louvre employed not fewer than 313,272 days' work of men labouring on the building itself, without reckoning locksmiths, quarrymen, and the extract of materials, and the conveyance of them on the roads.

In the year ended the 31st of March last the sums of money transmitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer from various persons as "conscience money" amounted to £5982 13s.

The number of passengers through the Thames Tunnel in the week ending August 8 was 13,675, and the consequent amount of toll £56 19s. 7d.

A merchant recently deceased at Liverpool is said to have left liabilities reaching £300,000, of which £100,000 are through forged acceptances to bills of exchange.

James Spollen has advertised that he will appear in a theatre at Dublin, and deliver a "personal narrative" of his late trial for the murder of Mr. Little—admission one shilling! The Dublin press comments severely upon this impudent and indecent proceeding.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for the week were 751,618 lb.; which, as compared with the previous statement, is an increase of 27,551 lb.

Owing to the breaking of the Atlantic Telegraph cable, the £1000 shares, on which £900 has been paid, are now offered at £250 discount. Just before the accident there were buyers at £5 discount.

There have been disturbances near Jerusalem, and twenty-two persons have been killed, amongst whom are some women.

Accounts from Vienna state that General Gustavus von Degenfeld, one of the most distinguished officers in the Austrian service, has blown out his brains from a disappointment in love. The deceased was fifty years old.

The number of impressions of the Irish Ordnance maps sold and presented up to the 30th of June last amounted respectively to 207,650 and 218,907. The total value of the impressions sold and presented was £64,636.

The yellow fever in the West Indies, now abating, has destroyed upwards of 600 sailors from the 1st of May.

During the floods in Lancashire on Saturday night last the water collected on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway at Walsden to such a depth as to put out the fire of the engine, and the train was stopped for upwards of five hours.

In the year 1856 there were 313,273-075 oz. of gold coined at the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint, value £1,219,807. In 1855 the weight of the gold coined was 132,214-512 oz., and the value £514,810.

The title of the first printed book in America was the "Bay Psalm-book;" it was printed at Cambridge, Massachusetts, the same town in which the first printing-press was set up and "worked" in 1629.

The Board of Trade have given notice that the trade and fisheries of Greenland are not open to British vessels, being exclusively reserved to the ships belonging to the Danish Crown.

Lola Montes has been lecturing in Canada on female beauty to crowds of admiring auditors.

We learn from Milan that a trial trip was made on the Coccaglio to Pailozzo Railway on the 11th inst. In going everything passed over most satisfactorily, but in returning, some evil-disposed persons having placed stones on the way, the train went off the rails and was upset, by which two persons were killed and several wounded.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange arrived at Corunna, a few days ago, under the strictest incognito. His Royal Highness is making a tour of the Mediterranean ports in a Netherlands war steamer.

The official *Neapolitan Gazette* of the 5th inst. announces that—"On the 3rd was solemnly laid the first stone of the temple which the army and the navy have voted to the very holy and immaculate Virgin, and which is to be erected at their expense on the spot where the King's life was preserved by Divine Providence."

The consumption of cigars in Austria has of late years increased in a remarkable manner. In 1841 the number amounted to 28,000,000; in 1856 it was 800,000,000, and was still on the increase.

In *Notes and Queries* the following is hazarded as the origin of the phrase, "He is a brick":—"An Eastern Prince, on being asked 'Where are the fortifications of your city?' replied, pointing to his soldiers, 'Every man you see is a brick.'"

At the weekly meeting of the directors of the poor of St. Pancras, on Tuesday, a motion was carried, by 11 against 7, for discontinuing the dinners given to the directors on Fridays.

The *Gateshead Observer* reports the speech of a gallant gentleman who, proposing the health of the ladies, remarked that if he might be allowed to couple with the toast a sentiment, which was peculiarly proper in the present day, he would say—"May their virtues be ample as their petticoats, and their faults be smaller than their bonnets."

M. Guitera, an Italian gentleman of respectability, was on Friday (last week) sentenced by the Paris tribunal of Correctional Police to a year's imprisonment, and a fine of 1000*f.* for false news and disrespectful expressions towards the Emperor, alleged to have been overheard by a police-agent, but which the prisoner denied having uttered.

CHINA.

Nothing of importance had occurred since the last mail. Lord Elgin had not arrived.

The Chinese reported that the Emperor had abdicated; but this was not believed.

Trade continued uninterrupted at the northern ports.

From the Canton river there were accounts to the 22nd of June. The Chuenpee Fort was taken possession of, and occupied on the 18th of June, by a portion of her Majesty's naval forces. The place had been deserted, and the guns were all buried.

The *Sampson* managed to secure five pirate junks which had sent detachments on shore to plunder a village. On the approach of the *Sampson's* boats the pirates, as usual, fired their guns and jumped overboard; but the villagers, meanwhile, had turned out to see the fight, and as the pirates landed they were all knocked on the head with bamboo poles. Captain Corbett, also, in the *Inflexible*, got hold of a pirate—a notorious scourge.

Ten junks laden with rice were sailing gaily up the river to Canton, when it was intimated to the Commodore that they had very much the cut of Mandarin junks. They were accordingly detained. Great was the indignation of the Chinese of Hong-Kong. They were declared to be Hong-Kong property. Innocent traders were being ruined! There ought, at least, to have been some notice of a blockade. "Why for you no send chit?" Orders were sent to release them; but Keppel, who is tenacious in his opinions, was not quite satisfied. He ordered some of the rice-bags to be brought on deck, and when this was done the junks were found to have each a fair cargo of guns, soldiers' jackets, and other warlike stores, including, it is said, several cases of revolvers.

Such are the little incidents of the war which Queen Victoria is waging against Mr. Commissioner Yeh.

The 5th and the 19th Regiments were to be stopped at Singapore and to be diverted to Calcutta. If Lord Canning's distresses should be great, instructions have been left at Singapore to honour his draughts for troops to any extent. Meanwhile our available land force for carrying on war with the Chinese empire consists of two Generals, a very large body of officers, and about 1000 men.

The *Times* correspondent at Hong-Kong, having no news to communicate such as formed the staple of his last letter, relating to the gallant attacks in the Escape and Fatsham Creeks, sets to chronicling in a pleasant, gossiping vein his impressions of British China, and of things in general—a few of which "first impressions" we reproduce:—

CLIMATE OF HONG-KONG.

The climate of Hong-Kong has not presented itself to me with a pleasing aspect. The city of Victoria is on the wrong side of the sugar-loaf. That Victoria Peak shuts out the south-west monsoon which blows in grateful breezes upon the southern coast; the heat, therefore, is a stagnant, up and down, fierce, often reflected heat—a heat there is no escaping—which finds you out in your hiding-place in a shady verandah, and shoots across from the white face of the opposite house, or up from the surface of the white road, or down at an obtuse angle from the dark cliff of decomposing granite. We new arrivals are told that it is nothing to what it will be in August; but as every European body is already covered with a red rash descriptively called the "prickly heat," reputed to be wholesome and felt to be intolerable, we agree that it is impossible that a handful of extra degrees of Fahrenheit can make much difference.

These are our hot days. But the climate is not without the charm of variety. Sometimes we wake in the morning to the sound of rushing waters. There is a cascade in the sky. As much water falls in four hours as would make wet weather in England for a month. Then out comes the sun, and the city is one hot vapour bath. Everything is permeated by the steam, and your clothes mildew as you sit still and groan. Towards evening you take advantage of a lull, and go out to dinner, borne like a Guy Fawkes upon a bamboo chair, with two coolies staggering and gasping under your John Bullish ponderosity. You find every one assembled in white jackets and white trousers in a large suite of rooms containing twenty open windows and twenty open doors. Suddenly the skies open and the deluge descends, the accompanying tempest sweeps fiercely through every aperture, the doors slam and the verandah blinds clash, rheumatisms and agues riot boisterously about; while, in mockery of the windy turmoil, the coolie, who has crouched in one corner of the room absorbed in the ecstasies of an opium dream, continues to take his ordinary gentle pull at the madly-swaying punkah. Then you ask those white-clad coolies how they can face such a douche bath of draughts in such feeble clothing, and they confess the horrible hypocrisy of the Hong-Kong toilette. Underneath those thin white garments every one of them, except the inexperienced recorder of these first impressions, is clad from throat to toe in an undercovering of thick flannel.

ANGLO-CHINESE "TALKER-TALKER."

The elegant Greek slave imposed his language and his modes of thought upon his barbarous Roman master; our civilised Chinese attendants have communicated to us outer barbarians the syntax of the Chinese tongue. They have made for us a new English language, wherein sounds once familiar to us as English words startle us by new significations. My friend introduced me to his comrade thus:—"You see gentleman,—you tawkee one piecey coolie one piecey boy—lart pigeon, you savey, no number one fool—you make see this gentleman—you make him house pigeon."

This was said with great rapidity, and in my innocence I believed that my friend was speaking Chinese fluently. He was only talking "Canton English." Translated into the vernacular it would stand:—"You see this gentleman. You must engage for him a coolie and a boy—people who understand their business, you know, not stupid fellows; you will bring them to him, and then manage to get him a lodging and furnish it." To whom the polite comrade replied:—"Hab got. I catchee one piecey coolie, catchee one piecey boy. House pigeon, number one doaro, no hab got. Sogor man hab catchee house pigeon."—"Must got."—"Heigh!"

The basis of this "Canton English"—which is a tongue and a literature, for there are dictionaries and grammars to elucidate it—consists of turning the "x" into the "l," adding final vowels to every word, and a constant use of "savey" for "know," "talkee" for "speak," "piecey" for "piece," "number one" for "first class;" but especially, and above all, the continual employment of the word "pigeon." Pigeon means business in the most extended sense of the word. "Heaven pigeon hab got" means that church service has commenced; "Jos pigeon" means the Buddhist ceremonial; "Any pigeon Canton?" means "Have any operations taken place at Canton?" "That no boy pigeon, that coolie pigeon," is the form of your servant's remonstrance if you ask him to fill your bath or take a letter. It also means profit, advantage, or speculation. "Him wang too much fool, him no savey, vely good pigeon hab got," was the commentary of the Chinese pilot upon the Fatsham Creek business.

THE INSECT AND REPTILE WORLD.

In recompense for the small interest which the island (Hong-Kong) can afford to the equine, bovine, and ovine genera, it is pleasant to be able to testify that the entomologist and the man curious in reptilia may find constant amusement. The winged cockroach is so finely developed and so rich in fecundity that specimens may be seen at all times and in the most handsome drawing-rooms, crawling over the floors and tables by day, in size like mice, and banging against the lamp-glasses at night, in size like birds. The spiders are so colossal that you wonder how they can have fed themselves to such a size, and yet have left so many flies undevoured. The mosquitos are so clever in insinuating themselves through your fortress of gauze, and they so keenly cut slices out of your fleshy parts, that you hail the dawn of day with the sensations of an Abyssinian ox. The serpent tribe find the island favourable to their growth, for it was only a short time since that a *Regulus*, in the uniform of a British Colonel, was brought to a stand by a cobra five feet long—"serpens portentosae magnitudinis." He was destroyed, happily, without any loss on the side of the British.

OUR SAILORS MAKING THEMSELVES JOLLY.

Our sailors are just like big schoolboys. The Chinese ribbands round their cannon, and Jack, when he boarded the junks, usually untied their ornament and transferred it to his own gun in the bows of his boom-boat. As Lieutenant Hallows was steering his boat back from Fatsham he had to pass between two junks already blazing, and with guns pointed across the boat's course. "Give way, men," he said, expecting that the junks would go up or the guns go off before he could get clear; but his crew, although they had good store of flags, had forgotten the ribbands. "Beg pardon, Sir," said the coxswain, speaking for the rest. "We've got no ribbands on the gun, mightn't we just go and take away them things?" To their great chagrin the officer did not think it quite consistent with his duty to get his men blown up for such an object.

Some men were left all night in charge of the fort, and, as they had little to eat and nothing to drink, it was difficult to make a jolly night of it. They hit upon the expedient of collecting all the gingsals and Chinese spear-rockets together, lighting a fire under them, and sitting in a half-circle. As the gingsals from time to time heated, and the flames reached the rockets, they exploded; so the garrison of the fort had excitement and fireworks half the night through.

We engrave, from our Special Artist's Sketch upon the annexed page, a few Portraits from the Rifle Company of the 38th Regiment of the Madras Native Infantry, a portion of the troops now at Hong-Kong. Their caps are of peculiar shape; they would look much better in their own turbans. The old native officer has been fifty years in the service, and has received almost countless medals.

As a memorial to the late Joseph Hume, the sum of £1330 has been invested in the funds for the support of two scholarships at University College, London.





PRIVATE (HEAVY MARCHING ORDER). EUROPEAN OFFICER (UNDRESS). OFFICER (FULL DRESS).

NATIVE OFFICER.

PRIVATES.

RIFLE COMPANY 38TH REGIMENT MADRAS NATIVE INFANTRY.—SKETCHED AT HONG-KONG.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

(From a Calcutta Correspondent.)

THE Calcutta Volunteer Guards (cavalry) consists of a body of about 200 men, the élite of Calcutta society, who, with about 500 of the English and foreign residents (infantry), voluntarily established a system of patrols throughout and around Calcutta at the time when the awful reports from the north-west provinces raised alarm to the very pitch of terror in the minds of the Calcutta public. These patrols, having been established, and steadily continuing even up to this date (from ten o'clock in the evening until four in the morning), have not a little contributed to the creating of a certain amount of security and

confidence amongst the European, and also the respectable native, residents of Calcutta; proving by their vigilance and activity during the dark hours of night a formidable check to the "budmashes," or bad characters, who were but too ready only a short time back to avail themselves of the disaffection in the native forces and natives generally to perpetrate the same horrors in this vicinity as their brethren in the upper provinces.

Government has now agreed to sanction the Calcutta Volunteers as a regular corps, to be placed under military authority accordingly, and to be permanently established, under the title of the Calcutta Volunteer Guards; and to this end our Governor-General, Lord Canning, has exerted himself in every way. The issue of an

uniform has been sanctioned, and the contract made over to efficient tailors; and, further, the measure of each individual taken, that a more respectable and proper appearance should be produced, and such as would afford satisfaction to the body of gentlemen of which the corps consists. The uniform is dark blue and silver, with red facings; and altogether, with our hunting boots and "cords," proves a most simple and serviceable dress for a light cavalry corps of volunteers; and, should it ever come to the push, I dare say there is scarcely—or shall I say not, even—a man amongst us who would not prove it to the death in the time of need and danger.

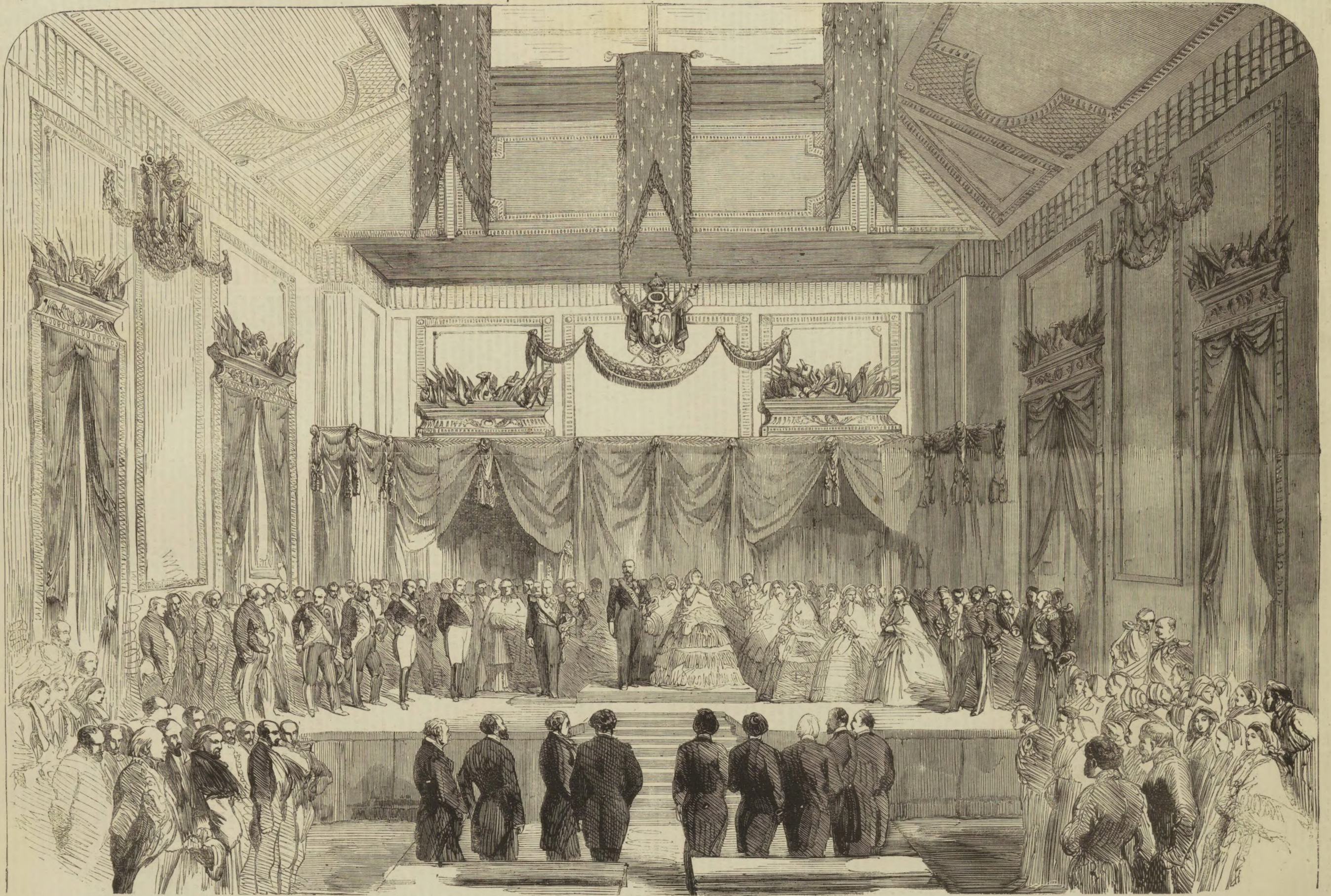
I am, &amp;c.,

A CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER GUARD.



CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER GUARDS (CAVALRY).





INAUGURATION OF THE LOUVRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW LOUVRE.

THREE centuries have been occupied in the great enterprise which has just been accomplished. After François I. and Catherine de Medici, the Louvre and the Tuileries seriously occupied the Sovereigns who have done the greatest honour to France—Henri IV., Louis IV., and Napoleon. Pierre Lescot, Jean Goujon, Philibert Delorme, Perrault, Le Notre, Soufflot, Percier, and Fontaine are the illustrious collaborators of M. Lefeuil and of Visconti. The share of Visconti in the works of the Louvre is determined by his Excellency the Minister of State, when, in his speech, he states that the first architect of the new Louvre had been dead for nearly four years. This eminent architect, who always knew how to ally good taste with magnificence, traced all the exterior and all the arrangements of the buildings: the size and the form of the courts and the edifices belong to him, and it was he who had the happy and original idea of the arcades on the ground floor. But his plan created between the Louvre and the Tuileries two independent edifices which did not accord with the primitive construction, and did not reproduce the decorations of them. To M. Lefeuil the merit belongs of having united the edifice of François I. and that of Catherine de Medici in a solid, compact, and harmonious whole. He has arranged the interiors, designed the façades, added a story to the original, formed the chef-d'œuvre of restoration, executed by M. Duban by the side of the river, and directed and harmonised the labour of 154 statuarys, and a host of ornamental sculptors. The decoration of the new Louvre comprises upwards of 1500 details of sculpture, all different, and all original. The bronzes and ironwork, the balustrades, the window-fastenings, even to the smallest door-handles, are, or will be, executed on new designs. This immense work was obliged to be effected day by day by an administration employing not fewer than 3600 workmen, and which was forced to improvise, without any previous examination, a monument destined to last for ever. It was necessary, while continually rushing forward without a pause, to remove obstacles which had been deemed insurmountable, to equalise inequalities seeming impossible to be reconciled, to conceal defects—such as the want of parallelism between the Louvre and the Tuileries—and to connect together different styles without copying one more than another.

The termination of the works (says the *Moniteur*, from which we have abridged the above historical sketch) opens for traffic two new thoroughfares—one for pedestrians, under the Pavillon Sully; the other for carriages, under the Pavillon Richelieu. All these splendours of public utility have cost five years' labour and 36,000,000fr. No edifice of so much importance has ever been constructed in so few years or at so little cost.

The inauguration of the new portion of the Louvre took place on Friday (last week). By one o'clock two lines of infantry—that of the right composed of National Guards, and that of the left of troops of the line—formed a double *haie* through which the Imperial procession passed. The lines extended from the central door of the Tuileries, across the courtyard of the palace, to the Venetian arch, continued across the Place du Carrousel to the new part of the Louvre, passing in front of the Pavillons Molière, Denon, and Daru to the Pavillon Sully, by which their Majesties entered. The weather, which had been wet in the morning, cleared up by the time the troops reached the ground. The Emperor and Empress arrived at the Tuileries from St. Cloud at about half-past one; and at two the procession, consisting of seven Court carriages, set out, escorted by the usual complement of piqueurs and Cent Gardes. General Fleury rode on horseback by the side of the Emperor's carriage. The Princess Matilda, Prince Jerome, and Prince Napoleon followed. The ceremony was extremely simple. As soon as the Emperor and Empress had taken their seats in the principal room of the southern wing of the new building, called the Salle des Etats, M. Fould, Minister of State, read an address; and then M. Lefeuil, the architect, and the artists and workmen selected to receive rewards, were called forward in order and decorated by the hand of the Emperor. His Majesty then read the following address:—

Gentlemen,—I congratulate myself with you on the completion of the Louvre. I congratulate myself especially upon the causes which have rendered it possible. In fact, it is order, restored stability, and ever-increasing prosperity of the country which have enabled me to complete this national work. I call it so because the Governments which have succeeded each other have made it a point to do something towards the completion of the Royal dwelling commenced by Francis I., embellished by Henry II.

Whence this perseverance, and even this popularity, in the building of a palace? It is because the character of a people is reflected in its institutions as in its customs, in the events that excite its enthusiasm as well as in the monuments which become the object of its chief interest. Now, France, monarchical for so many centuries, which always beheld in the central power the representative of her grandeur and of her nationality, wished that the dwelling of the Sovereign should be worthy of the country, and the best means of responding to that sentiment was to adorn that dwelling with the different masterpieces of the human intelligence.

In the middle ages the King dwelt in a fortress bristling with defensive works; but soon the progress of civilisation superseded battlements, and the produce of letters, of the arts and sciences, took the place of weapons of war.

Thus the history of monuments has also its philosophy as well as the history of events.

In like manner it is remarkable that at the time of the first revolution the Committee of Public Welfare should have continued, without being aware of it, the work of Louis XI., of Richelieu, of Louis XIV., giving the last blow to the feudal system, and carrying out the system of unity and centralisation, the constant aim of monarchy—in like manner is there not a great lesson to learn in beholding the idea of Henry VI., of Louis XIII., of Louis XIV., of Louis XV., of Louis XVI., of Napoleon, as regards the Louvre, adopted by the ephemeral power of 1848? One of the first acts, in fact, of the Provisional Government was to decree the completion of the palace of our Kings. So true is it that a nation draws from its antecedents, as an individual derives from his education, ideas which the passions of a moment do not succeed in destroying. When a moral impulse is the consequence of the social condition of a country it is handed down through centuries, and through different forms of government, until the object in view is attained.

Thus the completion of the Louvre, towards which I thank you for your co-operation, given with so much zeal and skill, is not the caprice of a moment, but is the realisation of a plan conceived for the glory and kept alive by the instinct of the country for more than three hundred years.

The reading of this address concluded the interesting ceremony. A grand dinner was given in the Salle des Etats in the evening.

## ON RECEIVING A LOCK OF KEATS'S HAIR.

Dear relic of a bright immortal name,  
Forever young, and canopied by fame,—  
I touch thy beauty with a tremulous thrill.

Of in the columned city, when night's still  
And starry-vestured hours seem prone to weep  
Where Keats is laid in moon-enslaved sleep,  
Among the daisies shrouding his loved bones  
Mid Death's mosaic,—green turf and white stones,—  
I've heard the song-birds with their music pass  
Above their nestled brother in the grass,  
And thought with joy, and tear-suffused eyes,—  
No serpent now lurks in his Paradise,  
No venomous tongue can reach him with its hate—  
Wrapped in eternal quiet with the great!

JAMES T. FIELDS, Boston, United States.

EXTRAORDINARY COLOURED METEORS.—A correspondent from Brussels writes as follows:—"On Monday, the 10th instant, astronomers were all on the look out for the periodical falling stars. I began my watch on the 9th, when some few brilliant examples occurred. On the 10th they were more numerous, as also on the 11th, but on the 12th they assumed very unusual forms and colours. Being at Ostend, I returned late to a good position above the sea, and watched them great part of the night. Many hundreds fell in various directions, but particularly towards S.W. and W., not N.W. as usual. They did not in general move fast and leave the white trails behind them, as is usual, but descended slowly with a bright yellow flame; others were splendidly crimson, and some bright blue and purple."

AN INDIAN HISTORIAN.—There is (says a New York paper) a calm, sedate, intelligent Indian, Muthew, who is pursuing his studies and researches in the State Library. He is preparing a history of his own tribe, the Mohicans; and those annals, which have been so painted, and imagined, and invented, by gentlemen who found it easier to call on fiction than to consult history, will be here illustrated by one who thoroughly understands what the Mohicans were. They were the River men. There are very few of them now. They lost severely in the war of the Revolution, when they broke league with the Mohawks, and took the side of the Republic. There are now but 400. The senior of the tribe, Metoxen, resides at Stockbridge, Wis., and remembers the part taken by his kindred in the war.

## GREAT COLLIERY ENTERTAINMENT BY THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.

ON Saturday, the 8th inst., the men and boys employed in the extensive colliery works of the Marchioness of Londonderry, to the number of nearly 3000, were entertained at dinner by her Ladyship in a large and commodious wooden structure erected for the occasion in the beautifully-wooded grounds of Seaham Hall, one of her Ladyship's seats. This was a repetition of a similar entertainment which was given by the Marchioness to the miners in her employment, in the course of last year, at Fence Houses; but, from the nature and the extent of the preparations, the presence of the Bishop of the diocese, and other attendant circumstances, the present celebration may be considered as even more deserving than that which preceded it.

The arrangements for the dinner were remarkably complete and satisfactory in all their details. The general form of the building was oblong, in three or four longitudinal divisions, marked off by rows of light pillars. Its dimensions were two hundred feet in length by eighty-four in width, and it was adapted to accommodate 3320 persons at the tables, while galleries capable of holding 600 more were disposed along the sides of the interior. Several flags, floating gaily from the roof, comprised the whole of the external decorative display. Floral devices and festoons of evergreens were disposed in endless variety throughout the roof, and upon the walls and pillars, while much of the internal space was hung with drapery of brilliant colours, relieved by inscriptions in large letters, and on the platform for her Ladyship and the principal guests by armorial bearings. This platform stretched along the southern side of the interior, and was about 70 feet in length. In the centre of the parapet bounding it in front, directly opposite the chair, a large coronet, in coloured rosettes, was wrought upon a white ground, with the initial letters of her Ladyship's name, "F. A. V. L.," of large size and in pink, on each side of it. In front of the canopy above this was the Imperial crown in brilliant colours, with "Long live the Queen," in letters formed of holly leaves. On the floor of the platform were placed at intervals some splendid exotics, and other rare plants, from her Ladyship's conservatories, including a large and beautiful production belonging to the palm tribe, besides vines and melon plants, laden with fruits. The central space of the wall behind the chair displayed the arms of the Marchioness's family, with the quarterings richly coloured on two oval shields, with some military emblems. Amidst this profusion of vegetable luxuriance and artificial splendour, a large bust of the great Stephenson—a name so intimately connected with the industrial prosperity of the surrounding district—stood conspicuously. Amongst the inscriptions on the roof and walls were the following:—"Success to the Marchioness of Londonderry;" "Nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful;" "Success to merry England;" "Britannia rules the waves;" "Success to the coal trade;" "Prosperity to commerce," &c. Twelve waggon-loads of evergreens were received towards the decorations from Lambton Castle, having been kindly presented by the Earl of Durham; and no fewer than 8000 artificial flowers had been contributed by ladies in the neighbourhood—viz., the Misses Elliott, of Houghton-le-Spring; Mrs. Ferme, and the Misses Hindhaugh, of Pensher; and Miss Usher, of Seaham. The decorations were arranged by Mr. Draber, gardener at the hall. The arrangements generally were superintended by Mr. Craig, of Houghton-le-Spring, engineer under Mr. George Elliott.

There were forty-two tables arranged longitudinally and transversely throughout the whole extent of the interior, each being adapted for seating seventy persons or more. The bodies of men belonging to the various districts and pits were guided to the positions assigned to them by draperies suspended from the roof bearing the names of the localities and pits—viz., Rainton, Pitlington, Pensher, Pensher Quarry, Old Durham Colliery, Seaham Colliery, farm labourers at Pensher and Seaham, and Sunderland Railway men, harbour men, &c.

Beef and mutton and plum pudding, with bread, and plenty of good beer, formed the staple of the supply at all the tables in the area of the interior. The butcher meat killed for the occasion consisted of eight beasts of 55 st. each, and 32 sheep of 5 st. each. To this must be added 500 plum puddings of 5 lb. each, and 60 barrels of beer.

Lady Londonderry's private band was stationed in one of the galleries, and their performances in accompanying the toasts were admirably varied by the vocal efforts of a powerful choir from Durham.

The Marchioness, in taking her place on the platform, was accompanied by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham, Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, Mr. John Vandeleur Steward, with several of the clergy of the neighbourhood, and others, either guests at the hall at the time, or persons of station connected with the surrounding districts. On the appearance of her Ladyship and friends within the building, the band struck up a lively air, and at the same moment a tremendous burst of cheering arose from 3000 stentorian voices, and was protracted for some moments, with a most imposing effect. The galleries on two sides of the building were filled with elegantly-dressed ladies.

Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest occupied the chair.

The dinner having concluded, the choir performed "Non nobis Domine."

The noble Chairman, having given the usual loyal toasts, which were loudly cheered, proposed "The healths of the Bishop of Durham and the Clergy of the Diocese;" and the Bishop returned thanks. "The health of the Ministers of different Denominations in the County of Durham" was then drunk; after which the Chairman said his mother would address the assemblage. The announcement was received with great cheering.

Her Ladyship, on rising, was received with vociferous and long-continued cheering, which having subsided, she said: My friends, it is with sincere pleasure I see you all again, and this time I have the satisfaction of receiving you in my own park. On the last occasion I followed the dictates of my heart in determining that the employer and the employed should meet at the same board. Still, it was an experiment disapproved of by some, and the wisdom of which was doubted by many, while all looked forward to it with anxiety; and the responsibility of bringing together so large a number of people on that ill-omened spot—till then only known in connection with strikes and rebellion—fell heavily upon me. The result was satisfactory, and I meet you now with feelings of confidence and comfort—confidence in myself that I do right in thus gathering you around me—confidence in you that your conduct will be good and orderly, and comfort in believing that you are worthy of my confidence (Cheers). I have many points on which I wish to address you, but I never can see you individually or collectively without repeating my warning and entreaties to be careful and prudent. You do not know how much this affects my peace. Thank God we have had no serious or fatal calamity since I saw you last; but the details of the accident at Lundhill Colliery must be fresh in your minds, where above 189 human beings were without any preparation launched into eternity, leaving mothers and sisters, widows and orphans, to mourn their loss. Think on these horrors, my friends, and may your reflections induce you at least to do your duty, and be less callous and more careful, and never for an instant forget yourself to unscrew your lamps to light your pipe or fire your shot. It makes my blood run cold to dwell upon these fearful risks, and I think any great calamity among you would break my heart. We are all in God's hands; still I feel it my duty to offer to you these observations to do your duty to yourselves, your friends, and your families. I say nothing of your employer, but I pray you to remember how deeply I am identified with you; and also, if you are sensible of my anxiety, you will show it by your care of yourselves and your fellow-labourers. I will come to the question of education, and I am deeply anxious to impress upon your minds the duty you owe to your children. It is in vain I provide schools if you do not give your children the full benefit of them. Remember you are training them for time and eternity, and do not remove them too soon from greediness of gain (Applause). I consider it will be of great advantage to establish some standard of qualification before a boy is allowed to go down into the pits. At present, by the Act of Parliament, at ten years of age he may be sent down, without reference to education. My schools, being private, have never been under Government inspection, and I see no reason to change the system. Indeed, it appears to me the only advantage of the Government scheme is, that it offers a prize or bribe to parents to leave their children longer at school; while the establishment of the principle that no child shall be received into a pit without a certain amount of education will far more advance the matter. Another argument against the Government schools is that they are only day ones; while the private schools are available at night to the boys who have been at work all day; and many celebrated men—indeed, most of those who have risen from the ranks—have gained their present position by storing their minds by night-teaching, after learning a practical knowledge of their profession by day. The example of that great man whose bust is before

you this day (George Stephenson), who was born in the humblest ranks of life, a native of the north, raised by his own endeavours to one of the highest niches in the temple of fame, ought to encourage you all in a laudable ambition for yourselves and families. Only half a century ago he prophesied the iron roads and the chariots harnessed with fire. How small the advantages he had in his youth, and how very inferior to those open to the present generation! I am far from being satisfied with the present results of education here. I have, at great expense, erected schools at each colliery, and I have provided at my own cost the best teachers I can obtain; yet many of the parents are so indifferent as not to avail themselves of these advantages. Out of 619 children, 92 cannot read, write, or cipher; 117 can only read; 215 can both read and write; while 195 can read, write, and cipher. It is but just to explain that the unfortunate state of these returns is very much owing to the increased number of workmen, during the last two years, who have been employed in other collieries, where education has been almost totally neglected. Yet, making every allowance, still on these facts I have thought it my duty to suggest a remedy; and it is simply this. Before allowing any boys to go down to work, I shall require that they have a certain amount of education, that they should be able to read and write, and a certificate to this effect will have to be produced to the viewer before a boy shall be employed. I refrain from any interference with your religious opinions. I deeply respect all conscientious feelings, however widely they may differ from my own, and would repeat to you in the poet's words the same sentiments I addressed to you at our last meeting—"I meddle not with men's creeds; these rest between man and his Maker." Yet I should like if some religious test or qualification could be applied, and that each boy should bring a certificate that he had acquired a competent knowledge of those general principles and fundamental doctrines of Christianity which are common to all Christ's Churches, and which we all approve and believe, without insisting on any peculiar creed or dogmas on which conscientious differences may be entertained. It is also my intention to give increased facilities for further education to those men at work during the day by night schools, or by allowing a portion of time in each week to be appropriated for that purpose (Cheers). I have, as I before stated, a high opinion of night schools of all trades. Few are so patriotic and benevolent as the coal trade. It employs a large population by land and by sea, and it circulates such immense sums of money for such small returns; it extends its protection over the employed from the cradle to the grave—for the young are educated, and the old cared for. Still on such great concerns as this all cannot be provided for; and there exists a strong feeling in my mind of the great utility of establishing a fund for the purpose of supporting the worn-out and infirm pitmen of these collieries. I am not prepared at the present moment to give you all the details of such an institution, which should be in a great measure self-supporting; but what I have to say is, if you choose to entertain the suggestion, and discuss the arrangements for its establishment, I will contribute thereto so as to make it a blessing and a comfort to you in your old age. I am ready to go to the cost of the building, which I would call "The Pitman's Home;" and I should be happy to contribute fairly towards its maintenance. With regard to the railways, I am happy to see there has been every care; for, although casualties have occurred, they have been in consequence of the recklessness of individuals over whom there could be no control crossing the line, jumping in and out of carriages moving, and similar cases of wanton imprudence, for which it is impossible to be responsible. I feel called upon to express to those agents in the most prominent positions my special thanks; for to their care and zeal I attribute, under Divine Providence, that rarity of accidents that, I am glad to say, we have to be thankful for. I am also bound to express my satisfaction at the manner those in more subordinate situations have discharged their duties. I think it cannot fail to be a source of pride to them that they have, by their good conduct, together with the further improvements taught them at night schools, after the labours of the day, been fitted for the responsible situations which they so creditably fill; and I hope their example will act as an incentive on you, especially the young men, to emulate their industry. You may thus aspire to the same positions, for it will ever be my wish that the several situations be filled up by the more meritorious and deserving of you (Cheers). I have had to speak to you at length, and I thank you for your patient hearing. I will, in conclusion, beg you to believe that the feelings which dictate my counsels are an affectionate interest in your welfare here, and your happiness hereafter, with a desire to promote these results as far as lies in my power. I on my part, and you on yours, may equally pray for God's blessing on our respective endeavours. When I see you around me to-day I am led to consider how closely our trade is associated with the interest of this mighty empire. I reflect on the vast changes and transformations steam has effected, and I trace to this county a large proportion of that material which contributes so much to our internal wealth and prosperity. Surrounded by the sturdy producers of coal on my estate, I feel that you enable me to contribute my share in the development of the commercial interests of the country, and in return I wish to devote a woman's head, a woman's heart, however feeble they may be, to the care of your interests, praying ever that God may assist and guide me in my endeavours (Loud cheers).

Thomas Nicholson, a working pitman, of Seaham Colliery, then spoke at some length. Diffident as he felt in attempting to address that company, it was yet with the most grateful feelings that he, one of the colliers in the neighbourhood, rose to speak on behalf of the entire body of men in her Ladyship's employment; and he assured them all that the proceedings of that day would long be remembered by himself and his fellow-workmen with delight. They felt they had cause to rejoice, not only in the excellent address with which they had been favoured by her Ladyship, but in works of charity, which could not fail to impress the public mind as manifesting the kind regard and interest which her Ladyship felt towards them and their children. The intellectual wants of the colliers were well considered in the ample provision of good schools—with teachers, both masters and mistresses—established in the various colliery districts on her Ladyship's estates. Education ought to be the birthright of every Englishman, and the welfare of society would be greatly promoted if it were enjoyed by all. The speaker then alluded to the parental care manifested by her Ladyship towards the children of the miners, the disinterested zeal shown for their present and future welfare, and more particularly as regarded the combination of religious and secular education in the various institutions which had been started under her Ladyship's auspices. Though a Dissenter, he was glad to see at New Seaham Colliery that beautiful edifice arise which was not only an ornament, but a great blessing, to the neighbourhood in which they resided; and he trusted it might be a Bethel to thousands of immortal souls. After a few other remarks of a similar tendency, the speaker concluded by proposing her Ladyship's good health. (The toast was drunk amidst tremendous and reiterated cheering.)

The noble Chairman returned thanks on behalf of his mother. He could, from his own experience, assure them that the sentiments she had that day uttered were not merely formal. Her whole desire was to do her duty in the position in which she was placed, and the only reward she desired was the consciousness of meriting their goodwill and esteem (Loud cheers). Before he sat down he proposed "The health of the visitors, coupled with the name of Mr. Wharton." (The toast was most cordially drunk.) Mr. Wharton returned thanks, and proposed "The coal trade, coupled with the name of Mr. Taylor."

Mr. Hugh Taylor returned thanks, and mentioned some facts which strikingly attested the extent and social importance of the coal trade of the country at large.

Mr. H. Janner, in a few complimentary remarks, proposed "The health of Earl Vane."

The toast was most cordially drunk.

The noble Chairman returned thanks on behalf of his brother. Two or three other toasts were proposed, and duly honoured, including "The health of the Chairman," for which his Lordship returned thanks in some spirited observations. "The health of Lady Vane" followed, and was most warmly honoured. The list of toasts having been exhausted, the company broke up, all apparently delighted beyond measure with the proceedings of the day.

THE O'CONNELL TESTIMONIAL.—The inauguration of the monument to the late Daniel O'Connell took place at Limerick on Saturday last with great élan, and in the presence of an immense assemblage of persons. The Earl of Dunraven delivered an eloquent eulogy on the character and conduct of the Liberator, and afterwards formally transferred the statue to the custody and protection of the Mayor and Corporation.



**SARL and SONS, Silversmiths** (the New Building), 17 and 18, Cornhill, invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of London-manufactured SILVER PLATE, containing every article requisite for the Table and Sideboard. Silver Spoons and Forks at 7s. 6d. per ounce. Rich and Elegant Tea and Coffee Equipages, commencing at £36 the full service. Silver Salvers of all sizes and patterns, from 25 10s. to £100. A large and costly display of Silver Presentation Plate, charged at per ounce—Silver department of the building. Books of Designs and Prices may be obtained.

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**ON BOARD H.M.S. "NORTH STAR,"** in the ARCTIC REGIONS, for Two Years, the Ship's Time kept by one of JONES'S Levers, for all other watches on board having stopped. In Silver, £4 4s.; in Gold, £10 10s.; at the Manufactory, 328, Strand (opposite Somerset House).—Read JONES'S "Sketch of Watch Work." Sent free for a 2d. stamp.

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**SECONDHAND GOLD WATCHES,** by eminent makers, warranted genuine, accurate, perfect in condition, and at half the original cost. A choice stock at WALES and McCULLOCH'S, 32, Ludgate-street (near St. Paul's).

**WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS,** Watchmakers (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, submit for selection a stock of first-class PATENT DETACHED LEVER WATCHES, which, being made by themselves, can be recommended for accuracy and durability. A warranty is given. **PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.** Patent Lever Watch, with the improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound. . . . . £4 14 6 Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped. . . . . 6 6 0 Ditto, the finest quality, with the improved regulator, jewelled in six holes, usually in gold cases. . . . . 8 8 0 Either of the Silver Watches in hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra. **GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR LADIES.** Patent Lever Watch, with ornamental gold dial, the movement, maintaining power, and jewelled. . . . . 11 11 0 Ditto, with richly-engraved case. . . . . 12 12 0 Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes. . . . . 14 14 0 **GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.** Patent Lever Watch, with the latest improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power. . . . . 10 10 0 Ditto, in stronger case, improved regulator, and capped. . . . . 13 13 0 Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance. . . . . 17 17 0 Either of the Gold Watches in hunting cases, £2 2s. extra. A Any Watch selected from the list will be safely packed and sent free to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, upon receipt of a remittance of the amount.

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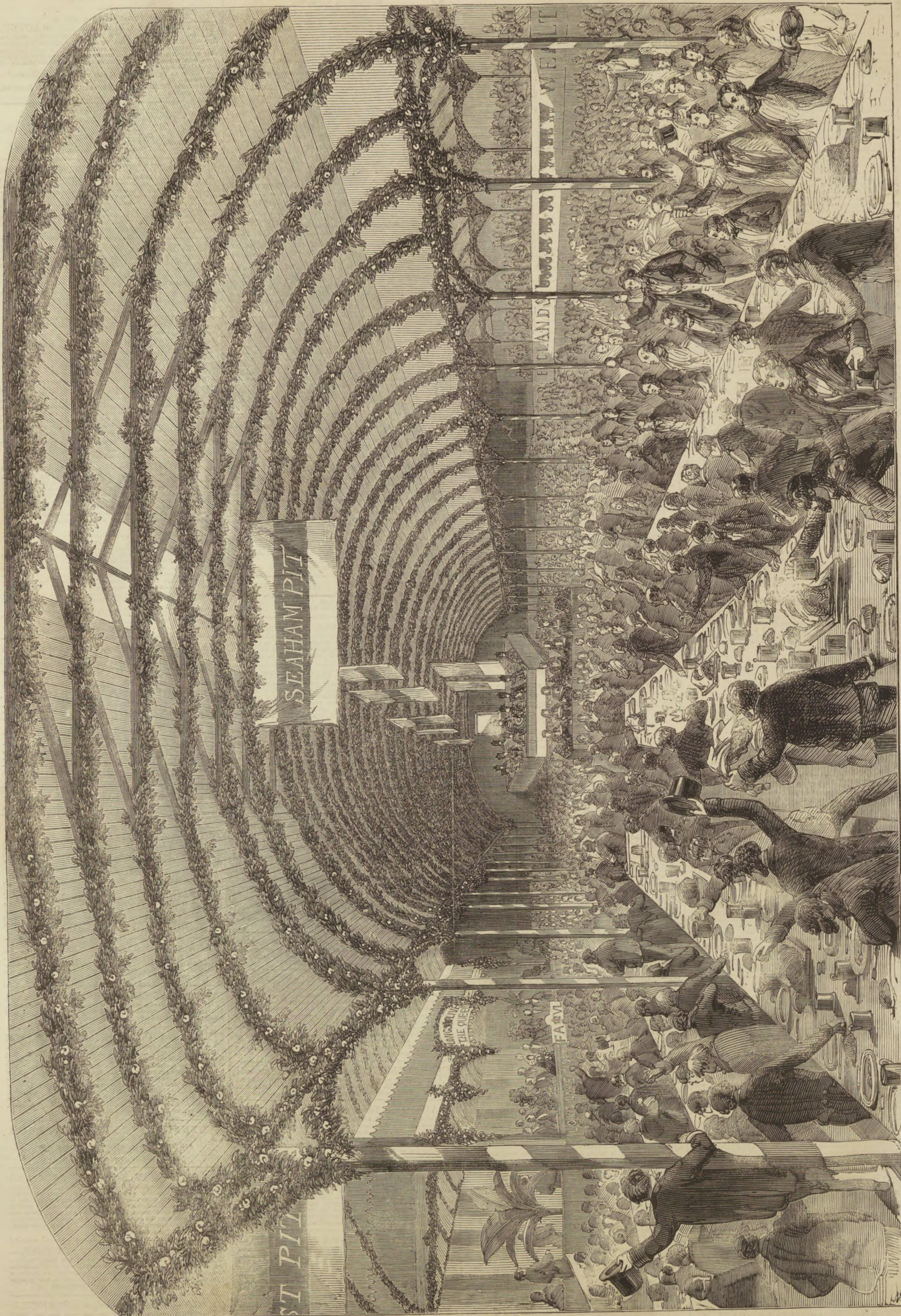
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